THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,681—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
26th June	SONATA	7000		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10500
12th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10600
27th "	BRITAN	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Sydney	4119	Gary	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Ysera	4144	Tivolle	26th Sept. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th July 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viole	15th Aug. 1912.
Polynesia	4,000	A. di. Amazga.	20th Aug. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Bombay to Naples or Genoa	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from Bombay to Naples or Genoa	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Balsito	16th July 1912.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SPECIAL Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 145; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent,

Eighth Circle.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 27th June	9 a.m.	
Linga	2185	Friday 28th June †	6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 27th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Uriana" 5253 tons, on Wednesday 23th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
26th June, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July 1912
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6363	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6363	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunar Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF

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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

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"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FRS. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attension of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
108, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for Constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES :
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.
The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, nurseries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on board ship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 50°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the fine American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow our Butler or Grocer to decide what kind of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST O, FOR THE BEST IMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS.

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb tins at 10 As. and 1lb tins at Rs. 1-2

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES
4	BARTLETT PEARS
4	APRICOTS
4	GREENGAGES
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3	STEWED PRUNES
1	BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st of July 1912, the timings of Passenger and Mail Trains on the G. I. P. System will be altered.

For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1912.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, 1912, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Dwarkadas Kallandas—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father the late Mr. Kallandas Keshavdas.
2. Letter from Mr. Lalubhai Nagardas and others, complaining of insufficient supply of water at Moti Building 2nd Panaswadi.
3. Letter from Messrs. Raghavayya, Bhimji and Nagindas, Solicitors on behalf of certain dealers in vegetable oils—Requesting that the legal proceedings instituted against their clients in connection with their oil depots for the storage of vegetable oil may be withdrawn and that their licenses may be renewed.
4. Letter from Mr. Nasserwanji Framji Gagrat—Requesting reconsideration of the case of a well at his premises at Lohar Street.
5. (a) Letter from Messrs. Vishnu Hari Athavale & Co. and Messrs. Bansji and Bhathena, Plumbers—Commenting on certain matters dealt with by the Water Connection Rules and (b) the Commissioner's report thereon.
6. Letter from Mr. Nanabhai Hasana'i—Stating that he may be informed of the reason why Water Connection Rules were not published before they were finally sanctioned.

Resolution of the Standing Committee—

7. Recommending sanction to the temporary services of a Sub-Inspector in the Water Works Department being treated as qualifying for pension.
8. Recommending that in reply to his letter, applying for a lease of the Powai Estate, Mr. L. M. Pimento be informed that his request cannot be complied with.
9. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the drainage work of house No. 17, 1st Carpenter Street, Mr. Anant Jugannathji be informed that the work has now been completed.
10. Recommending a grant of Rs. 814 to meet excess expenditure in connection with the proposed hopper at Colaba.
11. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,628 to meet the cost of the temporary extension of the Municipal Laboratory.
12. Recommending sanction to the adjustment of Rs. 44-10-7, being the capitalized value in respect of certain plots of Government land at Colaba acquired for latrines, urinals, etc.
13. Recommending a grant of 250 guineas to meet the fee for expert advice in respect of the Worli Storm Water Outfall, etc.
14. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet the expenditure in the current year in connection with the compilation of a register of Municipal properties.
15. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the rise in the mortality of the City and the prevalence of cholera, Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, President of the Anjumane-Islam-I-Ahle-Sunnatul-Jamat, be informed that action has already been taken in the matter.
16. Government Letter—Regarding the allocation between Government and the Corporation of certain plague expenditure incurred by the Municipality.

Letters from the Commissioner—

17. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for a portion of Mazagon Road.
18. Requesting sanction to an alteration in the width of the overbridge at DeLisle Road and to revised regular lines being prescribed for the east side of DeLisle Road.
19. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for 1st Umerkhady Street.
20. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for a portion of Gowalia Tank Road.
21. Requesting sanction to the laying out of new streets at Wadala Village and at Sewri Road and to revised regular lines being prescribed for certain streets at Sewri Road.
22. Requesting sanction to certain portions of Abdul Rehman Street and Shaikh Memon Street at their junction with Carnac Road being permanently closed.
23. Regarding the feasibility of improving the City's water supply by the use of the Candy De-Clor-Filters.
24. Requesting sanction to a portion of Naigaon Tank being filled in by the Improvement Trust; and to the same being made over to the Trust.
25. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
26. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water supply to the different localities.
27. Notice of Motion from Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the provision of water-cisterns in each ward of the City.

Letters from the Commissioner—

28. Requesting approval to the plans and estimates for the work of laying a storm-water drain in Supari Bang Road.
29. Requesting sanction to the construction of aerial mains for electric supply at Altamount and Anstey Roads.
30. Notices of Motions from Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Carrimbhoy Ebrahim—For requesting the Commissioner to take action for the improvement of the condition of Currey Road.
31. From the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E.—For obtaining a report as to the measures taken to deal with the recent outbreak of cholera in the city, &c.

Letters from the Commissioner—

32. Requesting sanction to a proposal to defer the raising of the 25 lakhs loan.
33. Requesting sanction to the sale of certain property acquired in connection with the construction of the Currey Road overbridge.
34. Requesting sanction to the Hydraulic Engineer being allowed to visit Cochin for giving advice on Water Works.
35-36. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding (35) a list of outstanding reports: (36) a statement of Committees of the Corporation.
37. (a) Report of a Committee of the Corporation—Regarding a proposal for prescribing revised regular lines for 1st Marine Street; (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding copy of a public notice in connection with the proposal; and (c) Letters from Arde'sir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, (i) on behalf of Mr. Framji Kavasji Kavarana and (ii) on behalf of Messrs. Jadabhoy Framji Poonjiaji and Burjorji Framji Poonjiaji—Objecting to the proposal.
38. Report of a Committee of the Corporation regarding the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

By Order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 25th June, 1912.

ROBERTS, JERRANS OR GERRANS.

ANY DESCENDANT of CHARLES ROBERTS, FARRIER, and JANE COLSON JERRANS or GERRANS, School Mistress, who were married in Bombay in May, 1846, may hear of something to his or her advantage on application to Messrs. LYELL and BETENSON, Solicitors, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, England.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P. M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 29th February 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
PSYCHE OR THE MYSTERIES OF SOUL
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
AT POPULAR PRICES.

DR. CARL PERIN,
The noted and distinguished
ROYAL PALMIST
and
MENTAL SCIENTIST.
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
NOTICE:—Dr. PERIN from July 1
will be for a short season at
POONA, CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.
Loans granted on approved Securities.
Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.
AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.
HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 28,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000,but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..... „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... „ „ 423,677,78
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Panama,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Colon.
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.
H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
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A Magnificent Adaptation of this Famous Novel.
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Chief Characters in "Vanity Fair"

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BECKY SHARP.—Amelia's friend; marries Rawdon Crawley.	PITT CRAWLEY.—His eldest son.
JOSEPH SEDLEY.—Amelia's bashful brother. Collector of Borrley Wollah.	RAWDON CRAWLEY.—His younger son; dashing daudy. Marries Becky.
GEORGE OSBORNE.—Amelia's husband.	MISS CRAWLEY.—The rich maiden aunt.
CAPTAIN DOBBIN.—George's faithful friend.	LORD STEYNE.—A wicked old nobleman.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.
SOLE AGENTS
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
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for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1 ans.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.
Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000
HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Pahang	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturday 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 54. JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 335,000
HEAD OFFICE:
60 Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOUSE (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS GOLCONDA, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Interest allowed on fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for varying periods up to 12 months or for such term as may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Circular Credits, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Custom House, Ostrom Road, Bombay.

BATLIWALA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 8 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Good School near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 38, Marine Lines Bombay.

TO BE LET.

POONA SEASON.—Beautiful BUNGALOWS TO BE LET. Also LANDS and BUNGALOWS FOR SALE. Apply,
J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.
Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

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GODOWN KEEPER WANTED.
FOR "Bombay Gazette" office, one who understands paper preferred. Apply by letter only to MANAGER. Stating remuneration and all particulars.

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.
FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.
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WANTED.

WANTED, by Married Couple, with child of three, BOARD and LODGING. First Floor—Lights and Fans. From 1st of July. Replies must state lowest terms. Box No. 55, care of "Bombay Gazette."

A EUROPEAN COUPLE desire to buy FURNITURE for the flat they have already taken.
Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

SMALL MODERN FLAT three Rooms with Bath Room and usual offices. Lights and Fans. State locality and Rent to Box No. 72, "Bombay Gazette."

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PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.
Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.
1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 Foap Folio, Treadle, double platen, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.
Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Property at Kazi Street near Null Bazar without the Fort of Bombay.
Under instructions from Hajarimal Umaji and Foujmal Umaji, the Mortgagees Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Abdul Kadar bin Kassum, Gaffoor bin Kassum, Abdal Latiff bin Kassum and Fakoo bin Kassum by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd day of April, 1908, the following very valuable landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Kazi Street in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Kazi Street on or towards the North by the ground of Kazisi Sallay Mahomed Rahimtulla and on or towards the South by the house of Goolam Mohidin fraud and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Revenue under Old No. 894, New No. 3060, Old Survey No. 730 and New Survey No. 346 and which said messuage, hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Co. No. 6134 and Street Nos. 209-211 and which said premises are in the possession of the mortgagee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manekbhai Jamsetjee Hiralal and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office No. 91 Medows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE ON FRIDAY 28th June.
On FRIDAY the 28th June at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Royal Alfred Sailors Home, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and neat teakwood, blackwood, and mahoganized dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, platedware, sweet-toned, cottage piano by Arthur Allison and Co., pictures, carpets, table ornaments, photographic cameras, a collection of choice palms in tubs and pots, etc., the property of the late J. H. Downing Esq., Superintendent R. A. Sailors Home.
The property will be on view this afternoon.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th June, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
SALE of very valuable Immovable Properties Situate at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar and Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar, Bombay.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the first mortgagees Sha Chaganlal Valchand and Sha Manilal Chaganlal and on account and risk of Mr. Nagindas Ranchordass Shroff the mortgagor, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the following days and hours hereinafter mentioned at the premises.
CATHEDRAL STREET, BHULESHWAR PROPERTY.
SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the premises.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 479 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Cathedral Street at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117 and New No. 913, Old Survey No. 95, and New Survey No. 461, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 4453, 5226—5228 and Street No. 53-6-1-2 and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the public lane called Panchayet Wadi lane; on or towards the west by the Public Road called Cathedral Street, on or towards the south partly by the property formerly of Vithaleshji Maharaj and now of his sons and partly by the property of Shivdass Banubhai and on or towards the north partly by the property of Narotamdass Harjiwandass and partly by the Temple of Madhavraji and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor Nagindass Ranchordass and his tenants.
MALABAR HILL PROPERTY.
SALE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 27th day of June, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the premises.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1093 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or coach houses, stables, outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Malabar Hill Road or Walkeshwar Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 303 and New No. B-2061, Old Survey No. 20 and New Survey No. 3-7249 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 3137 (2) 3137 (2A) 3137 (2B) and Street No. 62, 62 A, 62 B, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the Public Road called Malabar Hill Road or Walkeshwar Road on or towards the west partly by the road called Doongersey Road and partly by the property of the late Mr. Parmanandass Jewandass on or towards the north by the property of Haridass Toolsidass and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Haridass Khimji and now of his heirs and are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Mortgagor Nagindass Runchordass.
For farther particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th June, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The Sale of Crockery Shop and Godown at Chuckla Street advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY situated at Ripon Road.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1912, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the m

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 24.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2-3 per cent. Consols	76 1-2	1-16	
do. Rentes	93 1-3		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	81 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	94 1-8		3-8
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 9-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' hence	28 11-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	c2		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·65		1-2
do. do. New York	1·67 2-3		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
do. 3 months' sight	3 15-13		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 7-8		3-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Easier—Fair demand
Spot ... Steady
Futures ... Steady
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 10,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·66—53
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-16—1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·40	6·40	6·39
—61	unchgd	—91
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 33	6·27	6·24
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·23	6·23	6·24
—61	—61	unchgd

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 1,700
" Receipts at " last year ... 2,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... Nil
" Exports to Continent ... Nil
" Spot Cotton ... 11·55—10

Futures—Month of July 11·14—05 — Decline early owing to Commission house liquidation and advance later on bull support and shorts covering.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·45—02

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 unchgd
Futures month of July ... 12 12-09
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·63-04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

New York Noon call July 11·13 Oct. 11·44.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·09 ; Oct 11·64.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4—1-2
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 5 8—3-9
Do Months—June-July—London—Sellers
Tone—Quiet

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs. ... ... 37 1-4—1-3
Do. Month—May—Sellers—Quiet
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 3-4—unchgd
Do Month ... June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 55 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do, Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 59 unchgd
Do, Months—June-July
Do, Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Dull
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 65 6d unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do Name of Port—London—Buyers—Dull
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... Nominal—Dull

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 8 1-2
June-July—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—
Copper Standard ... £ 89 1-2
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 5-8
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 77 1-4
English best selected Copper: ... £ 83

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... 12s 6d

ARRIVALS—
"Candidate—"Watan."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 Nominal
Do. Months of Shipment ... June-Aug
Extremely quiet
Tone—Easier almost neglected
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11 4 3-4—3-4d
Months of Shipments August—
Tone—New Crop steady—Old weak
B A S & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 16 7 1 2—3-4
Months of Shipments ... June-Aug—Sellers.

Tone—Easier very little doing—Dull.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Mouth of Shipments ... .
Java Sugar—Very little doing—Prices unchgd

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [25TH JUNE, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
10 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	Rs. 7,50,000	Freemantle	Eastern Bank
6 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs.	4,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd & 23rd June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	16	19,131
B. B. and C. I. Railway	32	38,571

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market continues firm and rates are unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small. Private bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...140 1-4
Shanghai "	...204
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market has been quiet and prices have shewn a tendency to decline under the influence of uncertainty regarding the New Loan, and also owing to rain holding off. Rates opened at 95 15-16 for Cash, and 95 7-8 for the near Settlement and declined 1-16 during the early part of the day. Later on a reaction took place and at the close the market is steady at our quotations.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 1 0
1st Settlement	...	" 96 0 0
2nd "	...	" 95 12 0 to 95 13 0

BULLION:—
The London market for Bar Silver closed unchanged at 28 9-16 for ready and 28 11-16 for delivery in two months, the tone of the market being dull. New York was also unchanged at 62. Late yesterday the local market was easier, and the absence of rain is affecting prices here. This morning the market opened at 72 3-16 ex-duty for ready and has declined 1-8 during the day, closing as under for ready and forward. Bar gold is rather easier.

We quote :—

English Sar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian "	...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 72 1 0
1st Settlement	...	" 72 2 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 72 7 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 81 7 0
1st Settlement	...	" 81 8 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 81 13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Small fluctuations are reported in the American markets, New York closing a few points lower and New Orleans a few points higher. Weather reports from America continue favourable on the whole, but seem to have little effect on the market. Locally we are more concerned with the weather in India, and the market for New Crop is steadier owing to the absence of rain up-country. A slight strengthening of the monsoon is reported on the West Coast to-day and fairly heavy rain has fallen up to Ratnagheri. Sholapur reports a little over 1-2 an inch, but elsewhere there is no rain in the interior. Good Broach opened this morning at Rs. 303, export houses having withdrawn as sellers. A moderate business is passing in the bazaar in "suttas," but quotations for other descriptions are nominal. The market closes firm at our quotations. Mills continue the best buyers of ready cotton. The demand is moderate but prices are rather steadier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 305	Mar.1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	,,	300	Jan. ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	,, 297	,, ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	291	,, ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	,, 286-7	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh	...	,, 270	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	...	,, 262	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	,, 267	,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	,, 253	,, ,,

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	,,	288	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	... ,,	260	,,
Good M. G. Westerns	... ,,	263	,,
Opening Tone	...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	...	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·41	6·41	6·41	6·34
+01	+01	+02	+01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·28	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·25
+01	+01	+02	+02	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market continues steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.
September	...	" 12 11 0 R.T.
April-May 1913	...	" 11 8 3 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May 1913	...	Rs. 8 11 3 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	" 8 12 0 R.T.
Yellow "	...	" 9 7 6 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Easier. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs 13 8 0 R. T.
Forward	...	" 14 6 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—	
Tone—Steady. We quote :—	
Ready ...	... Rs. 28 0 0 R. T.
COTTONSEED :—	
Tone—Steady. We quote :—	
Ready. ...	... Rs. 28 0 0
GROUNDNUTS :—	
Tone—Steady. We quote—	
Bold... ...	... Rs. 49 8 0
Small ...	... " 47 0 0
MOWRASEED :—	
Tone—Firm. We quote :—	
Ready ...	... Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.
WHEAT :—	
The market is steady.	
We quote :—	
White Flat ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 6 6 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	" 5 9 9 "
" " May 1913 ...	" 5 10 9 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,737 1-2
Bank of India	...	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	...	81
Indian Specie	...	...	66 1-4

MILLS.

David	...	...	445
Kohinoor	...	...	780
Manockji Petit	...	...	2,685
New Great Eastern	...	...	235
Standard	...	...	1,315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	165 1-2
Bombay E. S. & I. C. Preference	...	...	185
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	...	...	292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,427 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	...	23 1-4
Treacher & Co	...	...	417 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar-Patty Railway Co.	...	...	137
Tapti Valley	...	...	530

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	4,660 bales.
Wheat	...	...	41,533 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	31,154 "
Rapeseed	...	...	11,617 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	1,313 "
Poppyseed	...	...	1,332 "
Groundnuts	...	...	153 "
Castorseed	...	...	3,944 "
Rice	...	...	8,821 "
Myrabolams	...	...	904 "
Cottonseed	...	...	2,787 "
Mowrseed	...	...	767 "
Gram	...	...	10,893 "
Jowar	...	...	8,189 "
Maize	...	...	83 "

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 25.

FOR LONDON.
Nyanza s—600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia s—675 bales cottonfy, etc., W Wolf and Sons ; 25,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.
Bassano s—894 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 1,437 myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
L and Crosscastle s—19,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.
Circassia s—3,000 cwts mussoor, 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Hermistan s—5,191 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 2,001 cwts nigerseed, A Blaschech and Co ; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Gramsbergen s—55 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 25 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, 9,000 cwts linseed, E Dreyfus and Co ; 3,968 cwts linseed, G Bhimji ; 55 bales cotton waste, S Khimji ; 50 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co.
Chanda s—165 bales savri cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 2,500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.
Gulistan s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis,

FOR MARSEILLES.
Circassia s—3,964 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts gram, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 7,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 25 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons ; 2,000 groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Pruth s—1,800 cwts cattle horns, E Mahomed ; 110 bales cotton. A Blaschech and Co; 5,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 20 cwts cassein H B Mehta and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 55 bales savri cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 105 cwts gum J Nurbheram and Co.
Rugbeir s—330 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 3,750 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Trifles s—18 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.
Harpagas s—9,000 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR BREMEN.
Pruth s—10,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Rugbeir s—16,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GARSTEN.
ClanMacneil s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.
E F Ferdinand s—2 pots rosa oil G Radha.

FOR TRIESTE.
E F Ferdinand s—16 animal guts, A Meyer; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 197 cwts oilbaum S Manilal and Co.
Semiramis s—1 bale cotton Bombay Company ; 21 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 100 cwts old copper M Somji.

FOR BARCELONA.
Circassia s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR VARNA.
Semiramis s—4 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.
Semiramis s—105 cwts turmeric G Sojpal; 500 cwts gingellyseed, M Somji.

FOR GENOA.
Clan Macneil s—100 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 100 bales cotton, 7,045 cwts linseed, 1,006 cwts nigerseed, and 1,005 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co ; 998 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 500 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 43 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 10,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders).
Haydn s—28,000 cwts barley, 38,100 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Styliani Bebis s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Circassia s—225 casks salted skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Delta s—4 bales twist, E E Shemoon ; 500 bales yarns, Tata Sons and Co ; 44 bales yarns, Framji Sons and Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.
Delta s—255 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.
Delta s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.
Delta s—2,400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Jethabhoy and Co.
Kawachi Maru s—77 cwts animal hoops, E Mahomed.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Delta s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 25.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, yesterday the rate of interests was reduced by one per cent. The present rate is five per cent.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MASON—May 27, at Agra, Francis George Daniel Mason, Govt. Telegraph Master (Retired), in his 67th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim :—"In doing business you must bear in mind that credit means confidence."—Sir E. Speyer.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Nyana" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TALE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains at Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus at Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	2-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	3-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	1-0	22-0
Poona Mail	1-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	3-45	7-30
Poona Express	2-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	1-15	14-30

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bore V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Old Comrades ... Teike
Overture ...	Si J'etais Roi ... Adam
Selection ...	Tannhauser ... Wagner
Valse ...	Septembre ... Gouin
Morceau ...	Saint d'Amour ... Elgar
Selection ...	The Count of Luxborg ... Lebar
Tubuphone Solo ...	La Juana ... Howgill

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed as for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Kawachi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Friday the 28 instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning, the 27th June, at 10-30 o'clock.

THEFT OF A CYCLE.—Mr. E. Ellamy, of "West View," Wodehouse Road, reported to the police on the 24th instant, theft of bicycle valued at Rs. 160 from beneath the staircase of his room.

ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN BOY.—A European boy named Dennis Cooper (9), a boarder at Cathedral High School, received some injuries to left hand by the bursting of a soda bottle, which was opening. He was removed to the Esplanade General Hospital.

A SURGEON ROBBED.—Yeshvant Keedbur, a sub-assistant surgeon, employed in the Grant Medical Laboratory, has complained to the police somebody entered his house on Monday between 4 and 5 p.m. and stole wearing apparel, a watch and chain and cash amounting in total value to Rs. .

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture on "Light and Air in dwellings in Bombay" will be delivered by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., Chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, to-morrow at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the Trust Offices, Esplanade Road, on behalf of the Bombay Sanitary Association.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening at 6p. m. (S.T.) The following papers are to be read. The Wedding Sand in Kantsford (Cheshire England) and the Wedding Sand in India, by Shul-alma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. 2. Klore of Savantvadi, by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B. A. B.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening some young men were swimming in a well at Chowpatty Cross road, and one of them, St. John Dias, was drawing some water up by a bucket and to a rope, over a wooden pulley. Lazarus Ray (29), who was in the water, caught hold of bucket and pulled at it with the result that the rope gave way and fell on his head killing him on the spot. His body was taken from the well by his brother and others who were present but life was lost.

ACCIDENTS ON STEAMERS.—A khalasi named Meeroo Pala (32) employed on Padow. 5182 was admitted into G. T. Hospital on Monday evening for treatment of injuries received by falling of a tub of coal which was being loaded to the Padow from the steamer "Basano."—Monday morning Parbat Bya Lalla (35), a winchman employed on board steamer "Kola", while using a winch got his right hand caught in the machinery which was in motion and received injuries to his fingers.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Purushottam Pranwalabdas, a resident of Cathedral street, reported to the police the loss of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 790 in all. It seems the niece of Pranwalabdas placed the ornaments in the drawer of a cupboard along with other arty a fortnight ago. On Sunday last a goldsmith sent for to make certain changes in the setting of some ornaments when it was noticed that the cupboard was open and the ornaments removed.

"VANITY FAIR."

IT is pleasing to note the distinct success of the new film shown at the America-India Cinematograph this week. No doubt the strange sensational has big attractions for the entertaining public ; but that the real and artistic has attractions just as great is proved by the fact that "Vanity Fair," a representation of Thackeray, has been all this the last four days, to win the favour of crowded houses, which fully enjoy and appreciate its merits. As this fine piece is to be shown for three nights more those, who have not seen it, should do so at the earliest opportunity.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, June 26th.

377. Parade.—"G." Company will parade the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 26th at 7 30 a. m. Dress—Mufti.

378. Transfer.—In accordance with the Government Resolution No. 3104 dated 15th July 1912, Captain the Honourable A Bill Trevor, has been transferred from the Bo Vol Rifles to Bo Volleys with effect from 1st April 1912 in the strength of the Corps.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Capt.
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has given more rain in the Peninsula, and scattered falls in the extreme North, but the Bay monsoon is less active in Burma and North-East India, to which it is still confined. The rainfall has been general on the West Coast as far north as Ratnagiri, local in Bombay and the Deccan, while a few falls are reported from the East Coast. Local rain has also occurred in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir North and the East Punjab, the north of the United Provinces and Bihar. In Bengal, the rainfall has been fairly general, in Assam and Lower Burma general, while in Upper Burma it has been local.

The principal amounts are :—Victoria Point, Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, each two inches ; Mergui, Thayetmyo, each one and a half ; Tavoy, four ; Sibsagar and Gauhati, each two ; Chubri, one ; Silchar, and Cox's Bazar, each one and a half ; Chittagong, three ; Jessore, one ; Dinajpur, four ; Darjeeling, two ; Purnea, two ; Khushab, a quarter ; Ratnagiri, Mangalore, and Cochin, each three ; Goa and Marmagao, each four. There has been a weakening of the hot winds down the Gangetic Plain.

Forecast :—An extension of scattered showers into Gujarat, Rajputana and South-West Punjab.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Shirley" Captain R. R. Stone which arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta reports having encountered strong monsoon and high sea to Point de Galle, moderate monsoon and heavy rain from Galle to the port with heavy westerly swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made in Cts	Esplanade in Cts	Fort in Cts	Colaba in Cts	Colaba. In Ct.
Previously registered ...	9·01	9·11	9·75	9·07	
Tuesday, 25th June ...	0·11	0·06	0·01	0·00	
Total ...	9·12	9·17	9·76	9·07	
Same date last year ...	10·85	80·74	11·61	10.50	

KEMP & CO., LD.

CUMBALLA HILL, June 25.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1910. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1911. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·05	10·21	22·65	9·89

THE W. I. ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY, SION, DHARAVI, BOMBAY.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 25th instant. In. 0 Cts. 13 — Total up-to-date. In. 10 Cts. 76

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and at Delhi and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in moderate to considerable defect. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind, lightly clouded in Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in west Central India. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bhavnagar Para and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0.11" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average. Temperature is in excess both day and at night.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Ratnagiri has had 3.45", Mormugao 4.40" and Karwar 0.91". Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 0.61" of rain and Belgaum 0.11". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rain of importance has fallen at Bombay, but over the rest of the west coast of the Peninsula, rainfall has been widespread and fairly heavy. Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan. To the north of latitude 20° N. precipitation has been insignificant. Seas are rising on the west coast of the Peninsula, where a slight strengthening of the monsoon is noticeable.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and a few showers in the Deccan, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few showers are possible in the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 25th June, was 29·659 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 69 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 24th June to 6 a.m. on the 25th June.

	Attacks	Deaths.
Plague	2	1
Total mortality for the day from all causes		119
Same date last year		65
Small-pox	4	1

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ended 6 a.m. yesterday :—

District No.	No. of cases.	No. of deaths.
I	4	3
II	7	8
III	6	4
IV	4	1
V	6	6
VI	1	1
VII	1	0
VIII	5	5
IX	3	1
X	0	0
Total	37	24

According to the Welsh papers the newly-appointed Board of Agriculture for Wales will have its offices and headquarters at Aberystwyth, the centre of agricultural Wales.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Beggar Nuisance in Bombay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad that at last someone has raised the subject of the beggar nuisance. I dare say the police have enough to do in running in rash motor-drivers and car-owners who use offensive sirens, without troubling about beggars, but something must be done to put down this daily increasing nuisance. I know little about the market region, but I have very painful experiences every day of my life in the Fort and especially in Elphinstone Circle. I quite understand the difficulties pointed out by "J. C. S." but that is no reason why beggars should be allowed to swarm all over the place. The police in the most badly affected districts might be armed with a light rattan and disperse the bands of beggars or drive them into back-streets where they can annoy nobody and that will save people who have business to do from annoyance and get over the difficulty of conviction and deportation.—Yours, etc.,

June 25. A BROKER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "J. C. S." has done good service in drawing attention to the beggar, nuisance in Bombay. Apparently the police force wants strengthening, especially in the busy thoroughfares. "J. C. S." was fortunate in being able to see a policeman where he was wanted though he got little satisfaction beyond that. It seems to me, however, that dragging the culprits before the Beench and deporting them is only a temporary remedy. If sent to their native "gaums" they will make their way back again in double quick time and the whole process would have to be gone through over and over again. What is wanted is a poor-house, where the halt and the maimed and the blind may be sheltered and properly cared for. The poor creatures are for the most part blind or lame from youth, the off-spring of professional beggars, who have wilfully disfigured or crippled them the more successfully to carry on their operations. To take them off the streets would be not only to free us of a nuisance, but to put a check on professional beggary and prevent the disfigurement of beggar children. The older people would not appreciate being deprived of their liberty, but it would be better for themselves and for the community. It is undoubtedly high time the matter was taken up seriously, and it may be Government in considering the advisability of providing for juvenile offenders can be induced to couple with their plan means of accommodating professional beggars.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, June 25. R. D.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBA

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4326 tons Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool 31st May with general cargo and 5 cabin and 13 deck passengers.

The steamer Shirley 3129 tons, Captain R. R. Stone arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta 11th June with a cargo of coal.

The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Barbarigo 3831 tons Captain A. Giacopello sailed on Tuesday for Colombo and Calcutta with the same bottom cargo and 5 cabin passengers.

The steamer Ismaila, 3,387 tons, Captain J. F. Downing arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon 5th June via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Paris 5,915 tons, Captain J. Campbell will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Mary Ada Short 2335 tons, Captain W. Caldecott, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Genoa 4th June with ballast.

The steamer Harmiston 2,926 tons Captain W. T. Bain will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Dundee with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Putiala 1,929 tons Captain T Whytehead will sail to-day for Bussrah via Karachi etc., with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday the 24th June 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks."

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines .... R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C G Sinclair ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ..... R I M
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor ..... Survey Boat
R I M S Minto .....Comdr De Burgh..... S S Str

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 25.

Abana .....2709 Routledge..... P & O Co
Alcanda .....2695 Smith..... .....
Ashburton.....2833 Mathews..... .....
Clematis.....2329 Robinson .....W & A G & Co
Gymeric.....2198 Cusack .....G H Essaji
Gulistan.....2848 Watt..... M M & Co
Harpagus .....3672 Johnson ..... T M & Co
Haydan.....2482 Allen ..... Ralli Bros
Ismaila.....3381 Downing..... M M & Co
Lindala.....2183 Pizzott ..... M M & Co
Maryada Short.....2335 Caldecott ....
Norfolk.....2505 Buckby .....G Cotton & Co
Nairn .....3627 Lassen..... ...
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen ..... T M & Co
Pandua.....2126 McClelland..... M M & Co
Safi .....565 Morin..... Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean..... Shah S N Co
Shahameer .....2023 Wheeler .....Bo H S N Co
Shirley.....3192 Stone..... T M & Co
Sealda .....3438 Johnson ..... M M & Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson..... M M & Co
Graessberg.n ...3157 Gost..... T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kawachi Maru	3831	Christianson	.....		N Y Kaisha
B Bussano	2764	Buxhall	Karachi	...28-6...	J F & Co
C&R Pruth	2337	Evans	Hamburg	.....	W & A G & Co
D&E Clan McNeil	2594	Higgins	Grafton	...7-7...	J Finlay & Co
F E F Ferdinand	3843	Leva	Trieste	...26-6...	A L S N Co
H Lawoe	1817	Brewis	Basreh	...30-6...	Arab S Co
M City of Paris	5919	Campbell	Liverpool	25-6.....	K N & Co
N Aroscastle	2863	Wain Wright	...		W & A G & Co
O Somali	2550	Rasch	...		a Strandes Co
P Chunda	3951	Tice	...	3-7...	M M & Co
Q Mahamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	...6-7...	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Trifels	2970	Eggert	.....	Hamburg	W & A Graham & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	.....	Liverpool	...6-7 ... W & A Graham & Co
3 Styliani Belis	2214	Krassa	Port Said	...27-5...	Ralli Bros
4 Hermistan	2227	Sam	Dunkirk	...28-5...	T M & Co
5 Raghan	2650	Brown	Hamburg	...6-7...	RalliBros
6 Barbarigo	2321	Giacopello	.....	Calcutta	...25-6... Ve ice M Co
7 Semiramis	2476	Bilaffer	.....	Trieste	...1-7... A L S N Co
8 Putiala	1929	Whytehead	.....		M M & Co
9 Uriana	3344	Pratt	.....	Calcutta	...25-6 .. M M & Co
10&11 Delta	4787	Martin	...	Shanghai	...2-7... P & O Co
12&13 Nyanza	4130	Bizers	...	.....	P & O Co
14 Ling	951	Rothwell	...	Karachi	..... M M & Co
16 Dumra	762	Morrison	.....	27-5	...M M & Co

Offside N

Wardha	2552	Baldock	...	Karachi	...27-5... M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamed	...	.....	Bo S N Co
Couriand	750	Ebrahim	...	.....	B S N Co

20 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	631	Strong	...	Repairing	...B P Trust

M W D D

Salette	2391	Lewellin	.....	Aden	...6-7..... P & O

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Circassia	Jaborne	L'pool, May 31
25	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta, June 11
	Maryada Short	Caldecott	Genoa, June 4

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Barbarigo	Giacopello	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday :—

Steamer City of Paris, Campbell, for Karachi.
" Hermiston, Bain, for Dunkirk.
" Putiala, Whitehead, Bussreh, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Harpagus for Baltimore, &c.
" Circassia for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Coy's s s Serbistan left Port Said on the morning of the 19th instant. The same Coy's s s Jelunga left Aden on the 25th instant.

The Clan Line s s Clan "Alpine" left Suez on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's s s "Iachia" from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 24th instant and is expected to arrive on the 6th proximo.

The Ellerman Lines s s City of Glasgow arrived at Liverpool homewatd bound on the morning of the 24th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th June.

The following extract from the "Gazette of India", Army Department, dated Simla, the 14th June 1912 is published for information.

No 591 Appointments.—The Hon'ble Captain Arthur Hill Trevor to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A K Leslie, V D Dated 1st April 1912.

146. Duties—With reference to the above Lieut-Colonel, the Hon'ble Hill Trevor will take over Command of the Corps from Major J W Hawes V D with effect from the 26th June 1912.

"147 Duties Sergt K D M Forbes will carry out the duties of C Q M S to No 2 Company in addition to his own.

J. W. HAWES V. D.
Commanding B. V. A.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

It is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than MONDAY, the 15th July, 1912.

2. Forms of application for, and full particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1912.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

AND

H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Caestor 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 26th June, 1912.

UGANDA AND THE BUDGET.

THE new item of expenditure, which Mr. Lloyd George recommended to the Commons on Monday in his Budget speech, had reference to the expansion and development of Uganda and the British East African Protectorate. The Colonia Office and the East African administration have been, it appears, pressing the Exchequer for the advance of money for the development of that exceedingly rich country. Communications and a deep water jetty would repay the money laid out upon them in a remarkably short time, for there is no doubt whatever as to the enormous possibilities of the country. Cotton is cultivated in increasing quantities and according to latest statistics, of which Mr. Lloyd George was not in possession, the amount of cotton grown last year was double that in the previous twelve months. Most of the crop was grown on non-irrigated land, but as the area suitable for cultivation under these conditions is very limited, no great progress in that direction can be anticipated. With money, however, great tracts along the banks of the Tana and Juba rivers can be irrigated and become important cotton-growing lands. During last season extensive experiments were made and satisfactory results were obtained, especially on one settlement where about five hundred acres were planted with Egyptian cotton. Experiments are now being made on the Juba river to ascertain what variety is best suited to the district. And as the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed, it is necessary that the cotton manufacturers should have more than one source of supply. Uganda and the East African Protectorate can produce all that is necessary if provided with the means of turning their land to account and this now seems to be within measurable distance of realisation. During last year samples of cotton soil from various cotton-growing areas in Nyasaland and Uganda were forwarded to the Imperial Institute for analysis and upon the majority of these, reports spoke favourably. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that abundant crops would result from efficient and scientific treatment.

Apart from cotton Uganda could depend almost entirely upon her output of rubber. She has wild indigenous trees which yield good quantities and experiments have been conducted with the principal exotic trees in order to determine their suitability for cultivation in the protectorate. The results obtained with para and ceara have been very promising. The Castillon tree has been found to grow well in the country, but it is not suitable for general cultivation as it is subject to the attack of a borer which does great damage to the trees. Practically all the rubber exported from Uganda up to the present has been derived from the wild funtumia trees or from the vines, but planting was commenced in 1908 and it was estimated that in 1911 there were 3,200 areas of cultivated rubber in the protectorate. In 1902-3 the weight of rubber exported was 68,626lbs. valued at £3,431 and in 1909-10 it had risen to 105,909lbs. worth £14,121. Para rubber, we find, was only introduced into the country ten years ago when a small plant, taken from the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, was successfully established in the gardens at Entebbe. Subsequently a large number of trees were raised from seeds obtained from Ceylon planted in the gardens or in an adjacent plantation. During the last three years planting has been undertaken in a larger scale and in 1911 there were 2,200 acres in the protectorate under para rubber. The trees grow well and when last heard of the little plant from Kew, at seven an half years old had grown to 42 ft. 4 height and 2 ft. 6 in. girth. Highly satisfactory tappings have been made, the rets comparing favourably with those other rubber-growing countries.

Ceara rubber tr were also introduced into Uganda in 1 and as they grow and propagated themselves freely a considerable number were soon established in the gardens at Entebbad at stations throughout the protectore. The results of experimental tappi made on trees then were, however, unpromising and in consequence the ceara e was considered to be of little value for planting purposes in Uganda. During the last three years, however, renewe attention has been directed by the orest Department and by planters to t possibilities of the ceara trees with a result that in 1911 there were nine hdred acres under ceara in Uganda. Rat tappings by a different method fr that at first resorted to have yielded mh better results. The wild funtumia bber is not neglected and the tree yielall its latex at a single tapping. The t can only be tapped two or three time year, but this is regarded as an advtage when dealing with wild trees whi are widely scattered through the fors, as it would be practically impossib to work the trees successfully if rated tapping were required. The rser in the London market has fetche four-pence half-penny a lb., more thanne hard para. And if Uganda had nobber she has timber of remarkably goquality, the bulk being hard-woods a "African mahogany" which is the heat on the market. Her mineral resour are an unknown quantity but ironre is known to abound. With the grantGovernment is about to hand over to tprotectorate the resources will, doubtless be fully ascertained and will be turneto good account at the earliest possibmoment.

PATRON SAINT AKBAR.

THE first week of the current Mahomedan month of Rajab is held by the Mahomedans of Incsacred to the memory of a very holy mwho died at Ajmir nearly seven hundredars ago, and pilgrimage to his shrine ithat famous Rajput city at this time ohe year is very popular, not only withe followers of Islam but also with my Hindus. Every year Ajmir is crowl by pilgrims, but in the present year tr influx is extraordinary and that city reported just now to be full to overflog with people from every part of India. he Pir of Baghdad, who spent several eks in Bombay recently, has repaired Ajmir to pay his homage at the shrine te and this is the cause of the unususush of people this year. This saint of mir, though he is inferior in sanctity to great ancestor of the Pir of Baghdad, yet the holiest saint of Indian Mahotans who have, for several centuries, given him the name of Sultan-ul-Hind or Sun of India, and have regarded his mory even more religiously than that of t best kings and emperors. Indeed, kingand emperors were proud to humble tiselves before his shrine which they brated with costly ornaments. Akbthe best of the rulers of India in for days, had a boundless reverence foims and regarded him through life t own special patron saint to whom he ed in every difficulty for intercession t God. When the great Rajput fortrof Chitor, the stronghold of the valiatana of Mewar, held out stoutly agait him, he prayed to this saint of Aj and vowed that when it should fall to arms he would make a pilgrimage t thence to the saint's shrine at Aj a distance of some two hundred mi. As soon as this conquest was over theborn Rajputs of Udaipur was effected hastened to fulfil his vow, and aut with a few followers, in homely g bare-footed with a staff in hand an dry gourd slung pilgrim fashion ovis shoulders on his self-imposed pedian tour. He perfomed several stagous, when the guardian of the shrine shim word that the saint had appeare him in a dream, and told him that he well pleased at this mark of devotion him shown by the great emperor an solved him of the necessity of trav g any further to Ajmir on foot. The it Mughul, therefore, performed thecainder of his pilgrimage except the last stage which he again on foot and went to the shrine wall. People now make the pilgrimage ail, but still there are to be found a few o do the distance either on foot and n carts. They evidently believe the journey to be more acceptable e eyes of the saint should be attended ith personal trouble and even risk. maddin Chisti, for that is the saint's n. was born in Persia at Syiz in Sistan in3, and after travelling for a long tim pursuit of wisdom under great doctohis faith in several countries, he ca to Delhi when Mahomed of Ghor took in 1192. From Delhi he went to hir, he finally settled there being attrd by the quiet he found there and at the advanced age of 97 in 1236. e than a century later a Tughlakh r of India built a fine mausoleumich was afterwards improved and rened by Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahai Jahangir, indeed, owes his existence ame to this saint and his descendant ording to current tradition, for Akbar ng no heir prayed to his patron sain Ajmir, who promised him one througe descendant Salim who was residing at ehpur Sikhri. On the promise being filled and the heir having been born, name of Salim was given him, and was afterwards changed on his accessio the throne to Jehangir. Many roversonages are buried near the saint'mb at Ajmir, among them Shah Jahaaughter, but every pilgrim is bent on venerating the saint and pays scanention to the princes and princesses lie in death about him.

LORD CREWE'S DECLARATION.

THE third reading of the Government of India Bill has become an historic occasion. It was in historic in a sense, of course, as marking final stage in the House of Commons legislative measure, which embodies ges which are so momentous to the wh of the Indian Empire. It, however, gains added importance from the weighty utterance of the Secretary of State, in which explaining a much debated passage of a celebrated despatch, he disclaimed on the part of the Government any intention eventually of advancing India to the status of a self-governing dominion, in the same manner as that status is enjoyed by the white populations of our colonies. This was a pronouncement, which altogether overshadows in significance anything else in a debate, which included a miscellany of subjects and even descended to the comparative triviality of the pictures at Government House, Calcutta. The kindly reference, which Lord Crewe made to their ideal, which, he said, was revolutionary though not in an odious sense, will not soften the blow, which this statement must deal to Nationalist party. Though many of the more rational of the Nationalists must have realised that their ideal was one, which for many many years could not be regarded, even by them, as within the sphere of practical Indian politics, yet it was an ideal, which they have definitely held before them, trusting that if not in their generation it would come to fruition in the day of their children or their children's children. Lord Crewe's pronouncement must go very far to shatter all their hopes, for his words are very definite, and as he himself said as forcible as he can make them. It may be argued that the expressions of opinion, which fell from Lord Crewe were largely personal and that his definition of policy is one, which is not binding upon any but the present Government. We do not think, however, that the Nationalists can seek much consolation in this direction. We regard this pronouncement by a Liberal Secretary of State in his official capacity, and delivered in the House of Commons as one of the highest portent, and one, which it will be impossible for his party to ignore until a very great change has been effected in political conditions in India. Lord Crewe says self-government for India is an experiment, which it would be impossible to try, and it would be a remarkable statesman, who could find courage to eat official language of that kind. No, it is the definiteness and unmistakable plainness of Lord Crewe's repudiation of the intentions, which had been attributed to the Government, which will bring a relief to a large mass of European opinion in India, which especially after the ambiguity of the despatch, which has been referred to, could see no other logical end to the policy of the present Government than eventual self-government. Lord Crewe's statement will thus afford consolation to that section of opinion, which remains unconvinced of the wisdom or utility of Lord Minto's reforms.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE Opium market has improved somewhat during the last few days and rates have advanced in Bombay by about Rs. 300 per chest from the lowest prices touched. The restrictions in China have not yet been removed, but as Government is said to have taken up the matter in earnest, there is a belief that China will not be allowed to persist in her disregard of treaty obligations. A similar feeling seems to influence the Chinese dealers in Hongkong and Shanghai, for during the last few days they have been buying on a small scale at both the ports. The conclusion of the arrangements for the Six-Powers' loan to China, has also contributed materially towards the present improved outlook. Merchants believe that the position of the central Government having thus been strengthened will command more respect and obedience from the Provincial authorities and they expect that our Government will prevent the Chinese continuing to disregard treaty obligations. Reuter informs us that the *Times*, in an article upon the condition of China and the proposed loan, asks "what can be the value of any safeguards for the legitimate expenditure of the loan when the authority of the Central Government is inadequate to enforce the most solemn treaty obligations upon the provinces?" This should impress the provincial authorities if they have any intention of co-operating for the unity of the Celestial Republic.

MR. B. A. COLLINS, of the Bengal Civil Service, was married to Miss Beryl Lynch at Simla yesterday. The bride was given away by her uncle, General Hunter, C.B. Mr. A. H. Ley, C.S., acted as best man.

A BOOK by the Crown Prince of Germany, entitled "Extracts from My Hunting Diary" is about to be published. It will contain twelve chapters, dealing with his personal experiences while hunting in different countries. One chapter describes his hunting in India and Ceylon. The book is illustrated with pictures by the Crown Prince himself, and also with photographs which the Crown Princess took when she accompanied her husband.

IN connection with the naval works which the Admiralty contemplate carrying out at Scapa Flow, Orkney, officials of the Works Department have visited the localities likely to be utilised, Graemsay, Flotta, Lamb Holm, and Holm, on the mainland. Defensive works at these points will all have wireless installations, and practically enclosed the whole of Scapa Flow. The works will protect all the entrances and the entrance to Longhope as well.

COMMANDANT RENARD, of the Government's Aeronautical High School, near Paris, has prepared a statistical statement of the causes of the fatal flying accidents during 1911, of which the following is a summary:—Lack of natural aptitude for flying, 25 per cent.; lack of sufficient training, 13 per cent; excess of expert confidence, 6 per cent.; imprudence or lack of foresight, 6 per cent.; fault in the plan of the aeroplane, 13 per cent.; defects in construction and lack of solidity, 20 per cent.; atmospheric accidents, 10 to 12 per cent.

EXPERIMENTS in the registration of sounds are reported to be in progress aboard the yacht "Hirondelle," belonging to Prince Albert of Monaco, and anchored in the harbour of Toulon. By the employment of an apparatus invented by M. de Zepel the "Marseillaise," played at Algiers, was distinctly heard at Toulon. It is said that M. de Zepel's discovery will prove of great value as a means of improving wireless telegraphy, rendering it impossible to prevent the interception of messages, and to simplify both the transmitters and the receivers of wireless vibrations.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

POLYTECHNIC HARRIERS' SPORT.

England's Hope for the Olympic Hurdles.

G. R. L. ANDERSON'S FEAT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Polytechnic Harriers' athletic sports at Stamford Bridge (London) on Saturday proved a powerful attraction, several of the cracks who will appear at the Olympic Games being among the competitors. No one was more closely watched than G. R. L. Anderson, the healthy looking young Oxford man, who is the English hope for the Olympic hurdles. He went over the sticks in grand style and beat K. Powell by fully five yards in 15 2-5 secs. This is a bit slower than he showed a few weeks ago, but fast enough he put him in the running at Stockholm. Next to this, the running of C. W. Hutson in the three miles level race was most impressive. He was not extended the time being just outside 15 mins. but his style leads many good judges to think he is a coming champion.

Another useful performance was put in by P. W. Mann, when running the first relay (half a mile) in the relay championship. He finished 6 yards ahead of P. J. Soutter in 1 min. 57 4-5 secs., and looks like improving. Soutter did some good running last season, but he will have to come on a lot to be near the winner at the Olympic Games.

VISITING ATHLETES.

Among the winners at the meeting was W. W. Coe of Boston, who was the English shot putting championship in 1901 and 1902. He is by no means fit, yet he won the event on Saturday with a put of 44ft. 2in. In a chat with the writer, Coe gave some interesting facts concerning the American cracks for the Olympiad, and it is clear we are going to see something sensational this season. He expects R. Craig to join him in London to-morrow, the great American sprinter having set his heart on winning one of the English A. A. A. Championship on June 22. As C. H. Patching of South Africa and D. MacMillan of Cambridge University will be joining in, we ought to see something sensational in the sprint and furlong.

R. McArthur, the stalwart policeman from the Transvaal, will be one of the Empire's main hopes for the Marathon race at Stockholm. He is making his headquarters at the Red Lion Hotel, Southall, where Eddie Cotter of Canada stayed two years ago, and the training quarters of Mike Ryan in 1911. His heel gave him trouble last Saturday, and when his trainer called on the writer to describe the symptoms the next day it sounded like a bruised heel. Fortunately it was not so serious, the trouble being inflammation due to a small abscess. Thanks to the care and attention of the wife of the proprietor of the hotel where McArthur is staying, he was able to get his shoe on again by Tuesday and he was bright and cheerful when seen by the writer in the evening. The big Irishman is lucky to be at such comfortable quarters, where he is most carefully looked after. His hostess was trained at Guy's Hospital, and her prompt and correct treatment of McArthur's heel trouble was most valuable. McArthur looks the picture of health and is confident of making a big show for South Africa and the Empire.

A CHAMPION BOXER.

The old country is not very well off for champion boxers and since the days of Charlie Mitchell and Bob Fitzimons, Englishmen, have not done much among heavy weights. British light and feather weights have been more prominent and in Fred Welsh, Matt Wells and Jim Driscoll we have three worthy representatives. The last named is now a real veteran, but the way he performed at the National Sporting Club on Monday was a treat to all. In Jean Posey of France he was up against a sturdy, plucky and youthful boxer, who has the real fighting spirit. There was no question as to their relative merits as scientific boxers after the second round. Driscoll was much faster than his rival. He would creep slowly in until he was within distance, then out would go the left, and frequently the home man got in a regular postman's knock, that is, three rapid lefts in succession. Occasionally Driscoll sent in the left and followed up with the right, his quickness being amazing. Posey was always eager to get in close. He would then rest his head on Driscoll's shoulder and punch away at the body. The Irish-Welshman always appeared to be safe, however, Posey getting in few effective blows. The Frenchman cut loose in the twelfth round, evidently recognising that a knock out was his one hope. The tactics led to his undoing, for Driscall got an opening to send in his right to the jaw. Posey staggered to the ropes and before he could recover, Driscoll dropped his rival. The latter got up at once scoring to take the rest and rushed in. Driscoll dodged away and sending in another right floored his man. Posey was all in and though one of his second frantically beat the stage to rouse him, it was all in vain, the Frenchman merely turning over in his efforts to rise. Driscoll was the first to go to Posey when the ten seconds had expired, the winner picking up his rival and helping him to his chair. Driscoll talks of going to America shortly, for, he says, they are "pally" with him over there. He will probably take Jack Harrison, the new middle weight champion, with him, and the latter is a likely man to "make good." He can hit hard and take punishment, very necessary indeed, when up against the aggressive American boxers. Harrison was at the Club on Monday to receive the championship belt from the hands of Lord Lonsdale, (the donor), who wished the new champion good luck and success in his private life as well as his profession.

POLO.

The final of the tournament for the Whitney Cup at Hurlingham enabled the Wild Horse team from the Argentine to show up very well. Their handicap was 22 points and Eaton's 34, the latter thus having to concede their rivals 12 goals. The English team was quite unable to do this and indeed during the sixth period the Argentine actually led 8-7 irrespective of their start, the visitors finally prevailing by 21 goals to 11. Eaton thus only scored 2 more goals than Wild Horse, the losers failing to show their usual form. An exception should be made in the case of Lord Rocksavage who was brilliant and tried hard to save his side. The trophy, which is the gift of Harry Payne Whitney, Captain of the Meadow Brook team which regained the America polo cup, was handed over to the Wild Horse Captain by Senor Domingues, the Argentine Minister to England.

GOLF.

This is a big week for golfers, the amateur championship being decided at Westward Ho at the time of writing. The most interesting match of the early stages was between Fred, Herreshoff of the United States and D. A. M. Brown, Royal Isle of Wight. The latter has had plenty of experience, having won tournaments as far apart as Pitlochry and Penang. The American was the best driver, but the Britisher showed up well on the greens, Herreshoff no doubt missing his Schenestady putter, which is not allowed in England. A curious thing happened at the twelfth hole when Brown drove well whilst the American got into the rushes and took 4 to get level with his rival. Brown, however, found the rushes with his second and as the ball could not be discovered, the American got the hole just when he was about to give up and walk in. Brown eventually won, however, though failing soon after. The doings of J. C. Watt of Singapore and J. W. Prentice of Johannesburg attracted considerable attention. The former got as far as the third round when he went under to P. F.C. Elwes by 3 and 2. Prentice got into the last sixteen, but failed to survive the fifth round when pitted against F. S. Bond, Royal North Devon, who was one up. Still the ex-champion of South Africa had the satisfaction of going far and making a close fight.

THE CHAMPION BEATEN.

H. H. Hilton (holder) played so well during the first four rounds, that his prospects of retaining his laurels looked very bright. He then met A. V. Hambro, whose long driving is his strong point. In his efforts to keep with his rival, Hilton got off the proper direction and he was always struggling, the seventh and ninth holes being his only successes going out. The tenth hole really settled matters, as whilst Hilton got into the rushes. Hambro was on the green with his second and he finally prevailed by 5 and 4. When the sixth round was entered on the issue was confined to six English and two Scottish players.

As the result of yesterday's play, J. Ball and A. Mitchell were left in to contest the final. The latter is a youngster who was only a year old when Ball won the first of his seven championships—23 years ago. Mitchell learnt his golf on the Ashdown forest course and started to play when five years of age. He belongs to the artisan school of golfers and is now a chauffeur in the employ of Sir Ahe Bailey. He is a fine driver and shows great nerve during his matches and is sure of a bright future. Ball, of course, is known to all golfers. He never knows when he is beaten and though 5 down to M. Bond in the sixth round, he eventually won at the nineteenth.

Mitchell started well in the final to-day, invariably out-driving his rival. Sometimes this proved his undoing, Ball avoiding the bunkers better. Mitchell was two up at the turn, and 3 to the good at the end of the morning round, the scores being 80 to 83 by Ball. The latter squared the match at the 23rd. They were again all square at the 36th, Ball eventually winning at the 38th hole.

THE TURF.

The presence of the King and Queen and lovely weather helped to make the Derby Day meeting a memorable one. What the 1912 race will best be remembered for, however, is, because it fell to a grey filly for the first time in history. Tod Sloan thinks he would have won on the grey Holocauste had not the French colt broke his fetlock just before reaching Tattenham corner, this being in Flying Fox's year. Only a few fillies have won the Derby, and only two in the last thirty years, namely Signorinetta in Tagalie. The latter secured the 1,000 guineas, but subsequently finished behind (two lengths) Cylgad in the Newmarket Stakes, Lomond and White Star being among the beaten horses. It was hard luck for Sir Edward Cassel that that Cylgad had to be scratched for on Wednesday's running; the colt must have gone near winning. Tagalie's time of 2 min. 38 4-5 secs. compares favourably with the times prior to 1905. Spearmint cut the record to 2 mins. 36 4-5 secs. in that year and Lemberg reduced it to 2 mins. 35 1-5 secs. in 1910, whilst Sunstar did 2 mins 36 4-6 secs. last year, and yet some people are prone to say the cracks of the present are not equal to past fliers.

J. Reiff of America rode the winner and as he was on Orby in 1907, this makes his second success. Since 1901, when L. Reiff won on Volodyovske, six Derby winners have been ridden by American jockeys whilst Stern of France scored last year, the only British jockeys to win being K. Cannon in 1904, W. Bullock in 1908, H. Jones in 1909 and B. Dillon in 1910. This does not speak very well for the native horsemen, nor does the record of this year's Derby give one satisfaction, only twelve of the twenty jockeys being Home horsemen.

Before finishing with racing, reference may be made to the running of Long Set and Sunspot in the Craven Stakes. This is run over the last mile and 44 yards of the Derby course and admitting this to be easy the time of 1 min. 35 3-5 secs. is remakable and equal to 1 min. 33 secs. for the mile, The winner carried 134 lbs. and beat Sunspot (equal weights) by a length, all out.

CRICKET.

We have had considerable rain of late which has upset many matches and also given bowlers a chance. The big performances of the week have nearly all been by members of the attacking side, some of the feats bordering on the sensational.

Dean scored a great triumph against Kent, his 15 wickets for 108 being remarkable, even allowing for the pitch. Wolley was even more successful for Kent against Notts at Trent Bridge. He sent down 18 overs and 2 balls for 6 wickets and 21 runs, Gunn (G) being the highest scorer with 9 opposite his name. Blythe, 4 for 22 also proved deadly, whilst Wass came off for Notts with 5 for 57 and 3 for 12.

Another remarkable bowling feat was performed by Cox of Sussex in taking 8 Derbyshire wickets for 24 runs in the match at Derby.

This does not end all the big things by any means, the match between South Africa and Cambridge University providing another chance for the bowlers to shine. C. P. Carter of the visiting team proved very deadly and in the first innings of the Cantabs he secured 5 wickets for 17 runs, G. A. Faulkner also gave a taste of his ability by taking 10 wickets for 101 runs.

Blythe and Woolley had another benefit against Leicestershire the former taking 7 wickets for 9 runs, and the latter 8 for 15. Wass of Nottingham also puzzled Sussex batsmen to such an extent that he secured 6 wickets for 16 runs. Still another remarkable performance was seen at Bath where Morton of Derbyshire captured 7 Somerset wickets for 16 runs.

IN GENERAL.

H. A. Kitson of South Africa showed to advantage in the early round of the Hard Court Lawn Tennis championship at Paris, but was beaten by O. Froitzheim of Germany in the second stage, the scores being 6—1, 6—1 and 6—2. Another German in R. Kleinschreth played well against A. W. Gore, beating the English player by 3 sets to 0. One of the best struggles was seen in the second round tie between C. L. Winslow of South Africa and W. H. Laurents of France, the visitor prevailing by 3 sets to 2.

The foreign and Colonial entries for Henley Regatta number ten, which is very satisfactory.

A schoolboy named G. W. E. Whitehead made a score of 259, not out, for Clifton College this week.

The first of the annual inter-Varsity sailing contests were held this week when Cambridge beat Oxford by 2 races to 1.

The New Zealand runner, Hill, is going well in his training and hopes to show up well in the 1,500 and 5,000 metres at the Olympic Games.

Germans were again to the fore in the Hard

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

WEIGHTY DECLARATION BY LORD CREWE.

Self-Government for India Impossible.

BILL PASSES ITS THIRD READING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The House of Lords, this evening, passed the third reading of the Government of India Bill.

Lord Curzon said he was informed by an expert that if the historical pictures in Government House, Calcutta, were removed to Delhi, the climate was such that they would be doomed to destruction.

His lordship severly criticized paragraph 3 in the Government of India's despatch, and called attention to the conflicting interpretations thereof given by Lord Crewe and Mr. Montagu.

It was significant that it was the latter's view which was taken in India.

Lord Crewe said that he first desired to remove misconception in India arising from proviso A clause 1, which was interpreted as placing the Governor of Bengal in a position inferior to the Governors of Bombay and Madras. He stated categorically that such was not the case. "We have been at great pains to secure equality in every way. The sole power reserved is that until a change is made with reference to the High Court in Calcutta, the Viceroy will continue to appoint the acting judges of the High Court, which now includes Behar, and for that reason it was deemed advisable that the appointments should be made by the Governor-General, not by the Governor of Bengal. That is the sole effect of the proviso."

Lord Crewe stated, with reference to the new city of Delhi, that the site had been provisionally fixed as follows:—Drawing a line about south-west by west from the Jumma Musjid, the main Government buildings and Government House will be on high ground with a park of about a thousand yards between them and the walls of Delhi. Some of the buildings will be on the the edge of the park. Government House will be on higher ground further back, as it is at present intended that the site of the camp shall not be utilised. Provision will be made for a military cantonment. There is no reason to suppose that it will be of a very extravagant size.

Regarding the argument that the Government of India ought to have remained in Calcutta till the new Delhi was ready, Lord Crewe recalled the desirability of avoiding confusion of duties and responsibilities between the Government of India and the Governor of Bengal under more difficult conditions than hitherto. In his view there was also a further reason for the change in the character of the reception the inhabitants of Calcutta had given to their proposals.

As regards the pictures, though he would gladly listen to any representations, he would think that the dry, clear atmosphere of Delhi would be better for them than the atmosphere of Calcutta.

A STRONG REPUDIATION.

With regard to Lord Curzon's criticisms of the despatch, he would venture to say that if he could collect the various allusions to the subject in the speeches of viceroys and Secretaries of State, "We would then find expression of hopes that with the growth of education and sense of responsibility, more influence and actual power might be placed in the hands of local Governments and bodies than is possible at present."

"There is," he continued, "a certain political school in India of Indians altogether free from the taint of disloyalty who, while agreeing that India must remain under British rule, look forward to something approaching the self-government enjoyed by the Dominions.

"I say quite frankly I see no future for India on those lines. I think the experiment one impossible to try. Consequently, it is my duty, standing here as Secretary of State for India, to repudiate altogether that reading of the despatch, which implies anything of the kind, or that it is the hope or goal of the policy of His Majesty's Ministers or the present Government of India.

"I cannot put the matter more forcibly. I do not complain that some men hold this ideal, which is a revolutionary one, though not in an obnoxious sense, of desire to break up the British Empire, but I can only say that I hold it in no sense myself."

Lord Crewe continued: "I do think it is our duty to encourage every reasonable and possible want or desire on the part of the inhabitants of India to participate in further management of their own affairs. I am sure Lord Curzon never attempted to discourage the aspirations of the Indian people for greater opportunities of work in the public services."

Lord Cromer said that he welcomed the statement that whatever concessions were made the future there was no intention to release the paramount hold on India.

Lord Curzon said that they now had a perfectly clear statement from the Secretary of State. It was a most emphatic and most unmistakeable repudiation of the interpretation placed on the sentence in the despatch in question.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Lawrence Released.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Mr. McKenna announced that Mrs. Pankhurst had been released owing to the doctor stating that her heart was not strong enough for forcible feeding.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has also been released.

OLYMPIC HORSE SHOW.

English Officers Beaten by Foreigners.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

At the Horse Show, to-day, King George presented the King Edward Gold Cup to the Russian officers for jumping, and congratulated the recipients on their magnificent performance. France was second and England third.

THE BUDGET SURPLUS.

ONE MILLION FOR THE NAVY.

Five Millions to Redeem National Debt.

LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF UGANDA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking on the Budget resolutions, reminded the House that there were two contingencies with regard to the disposal of the surplus of £6,500,000. When he made his Budget statement, the first contingency was whether the coal strike would cause a loss of revenue in consequence of decreased consumption. He was able to say that such was the buoyancy of our trade that the estimates of the revenue given at the beginning of the year would be well within the mark, and there would probably be a margin. Consequently, it would not be necessary to draw upon the revenue at all to meet the ravages of the strike. The other contingency was a possible increase of the demands of the Admiralty upon the Exchequer.

Mr. Churchill had stated quite clearly that he based his estimates upon the assumption that the German Navy Law would remain unaltered. There was a Bill before the Reichstag at the time for very considerable additions to the provision made by the old Navy Law. Since then the Bill had become an Act of Parliament. It was no longer a contingency, but a fact, with which we were confronted. This new law provided for additions spread over six years, a Naval programme amounting in the aggregate to ten millions sterling. Mr. Churchill would in due course, submit his supplementary estimates. It was not for him to anticipate Mr. Churchill's statement, and he only referred to it so far as was necessary to explain the financial statment, which he was now making. This year, the additional sum, for which Mr. Churchill would ask, would not exceed a million, but further heavy payments would fall due in subsequent years as a result of the programme, which Mr. Churchill had found it necessary to outline. That left a balance of £5,500,000 undisposed of.

There was a new item of expenditure he proposed to recommend to the House. It had reference to the expansion and development of the resources of East Africa. Uganda and the Colonial Office were pressing the Exchequer for an advance for the further development of that exceedingly rich country. He had recommended a year or two ago that a portion of the surplus should be expended on the extension of the railways of Uganda and the Protectorate and for the construction of a deep-water pier and jetty. There was no doubt at all about the enormous possibilities of that great country. (cheers). There was an increase from year to year of the products which were coming from that quarter, especially cotton and wheat.

COTTON PRODUCTION.

It was undoubtedly to the interest of Great Britain to assist every new cotton-producing country. The lesson we had in the shortage from America last year of the injurious effect on our cotton industry showed that it was a a dangerous thing to rely exclusively on one particular source of supply for one of our most important industries.

Having given figures with regard to the exports of cotton from Uganda, in recent years, Mr. Lloyd George said that this year it was expected there would be 105,000 cwts exported from Uganda. Last year for the first time, there were exports from the Protectorate. The railroads, steamboats and piers were quite inadequate for the development of that new source of supply. There were reports to the Colonial Office of products rotting on wharves and platforms for lack of carrying capacity and storing room. They wanted a large number of engines, carriages and stores, also the development of roads, especially in the district of Lake Kioga. That was one of the most promising districts in the whole Empire for cotton growing. He was told that owing to the lack of road accommodation natives could not bring their produce to the Lake. The natives were much discouraged because, having produced cotton under the stimulus of great promises, they found it very disappointing that they could not get their cotton away. It was proposed there should be an advance to the Colonial Office of half-a-million at a fairly remunerative rate of interest. The rate had not yet been settled, but he thought that the rate charged on the last loan was 3½ per cent. with one per cent. sinking fund.

The remaining five millions would be devoted to redemption of the debt. The total reduction of debt by the present Government, including the five millions, would be £78,184,000. He asked as a matter of fair play, that when comments were made about the price of consols, adverse to Government, the figures of the debt should be given as well.

SMALL GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The feature of the debate on Mr. Lloyd George's announcement was that a certain number of Radicals criticised the further expenditure on the Navy and the Colonial Loan.

Mr. Wedgwood (Liberal), objected to the taxpayers' money being taken to benefit the landlords in Nyasaland. He would be glad to see it applied to Nigeria, where the land belonged to the Crown.

On the report stage of the Tea Duty resolution, a Unionist member, Mr. Cooper, moved the reduction of the duty by one penny in the case of tea grown in the Empire.

Mr. Masterman resisted the amendment, which "raised the tattered banner of colonial preference."

The amendment was rejected by 199 votes to 177.

The figures were greeted with Opposition cheers and by cries of "Resign."

The smallness of the majority was due to the slack attendance of Ministerialists during a week of non-controversial business. There were few Unionists about the House, but when the division was called they suddenly mustered in force, nearly bringing the Government to disaster.

All the Budget resolutions were subsequently passed, and the Finance Bill was read a first time.

GERMAN LINER WRECKED.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Messageries Company's "Nera" has arrived at Saigon with officers, crew and 460 passengers of the German steamer "Quinta," which has been wrecked on the Paracel Islands.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

Imigration Bill Still Unpassed.

A SECOND DISAPPOINTMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 24.

Parliament has been prorogued.

The Immigration Bill has not yet been passed.

Mr. Henry S. L. Polak, the South African delegate to India, interviewed to-day by the Associated Press of India on Reuter's message from South Africa, announcing the prorogation of the Union Parliament without passing the Immigrants Restriction Bill, the second reading of which was taken a month ago, expressed great disappointment at the news. He said that this was the second Bill that General Smuts had unsuccessfully introduced in order that legal effect might be given to the provisional settlement of the passive resistance struggle last year. The 1911 Bill, which, in some respects, was not so satisfactory to the Indian community as this year's measure, was withdrawn because of the opposition of the Free State members to the Indian demand that immigrants, who passed the statutory tests applying in principle to all alike, should be free to enter and reside in the Free State. The 1912 Bill differed somewhat from its predecessor but, as orginally drafted, did not altogether satisfy the requirements of the passive resisters, whilst it deprived domiciled Indians in the other Provinces of rights actually or potentially held by them. Mr. Polak had, however, recently received communications from South Africa, indicating that General Smuts had promised to introduce amendments satisfying the demands of the passive resisters and removing some of the most important objections of the Indians in the Coast Provinces.

Mr. Polak pointed out that this disappointing result of so much effort on both sides was probably due to General Smuts' difficulty in reconciling his obligations to the Indian community, undertaken largely at the suggestion of the Imperial and Indian Governments, with the strong objections of the Opposition, principally at the Cape, to the severity of the education test, which might be used, in the hands of arbitrary officials, with very slight responsibilities to the courts, to exclude desirable European immigration. It was not easy to adopt a test that would maintain the principle of racial equality in the statute, and at the same time safeguard South Africa from large immigration from the East. He added, however, that the incident showed the wisdom and the strength of the position taken up from the first by the Transvaal passive resisters, who had fought in order to compel the recognition of statutory racial equality and to oblige the Union Government to consult the Indian community, which was unrepresented in the Union Parliament, before introducing legislation affecting their interests.

Mr. Polak said that the present impasse meant continued anxiety for the Indian population until next year's session, when a new Bill would have to be introduced, passive resistance being, as at present, suspended. In view of their lack of success hitherto, he added, it was possible that the Union Government might adopt the alternative of settling finally the Transvaal trouble, arising out of the Registration and Immigration Laws, by introducing a measure applying only to the Transvaal, and, in that event, steps ought certainly to be taken to remedy the position of the wives of Indian residents, who had already contracted plural marriages in accordance with the provisions of the religious law. He thought, however, that this alternative was unlikely as the Government much preferred to settle the immigration problem for the whole Union once for all.

Mr. Polak pointed out that funds were now urgently necessary to enable the South African Indian community to take the utmost advantage of the delay by prosecuting an energetic campaign, both in England and South Africa, as the future of their hopes, though it was not directly touched by the Immigration Bill, largely depended upon the action taken in the immediate future, and he hoped that the Indian public would subscribe generously to a cause for the increase of Indian prestige in the Empire.

Reuter wired from Capetown on May 31st:—

In the Union Assembly, yesterday, Mr. Smuts moved the second reading of the Immigration Bill. He said it embodied the understanding reached with the Imperial Government in 1910 with regard to Asiatics. The difficulty the administration was confronted with was considerable. After much consideration the Government had decided to adopt the suggestion of the Colonial Office, which the Government of India supported, to apply the Australian education test, which could be applied so as to encourage whites and exclude Asiatics. They intended to carry out the arrangement reached with the Imperial Government to allow the entry of educated, professional Asiatics in limited numbers, while preventing as influx of Asiatics. The Imperial and Indian Governments had seen the Bill and were most anxious to see it passed. The Government also intended, at the instance of the Imperial Government, to introduce an amendment relating to Asiatics domiciled in South Africa.

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Serious Situation in Paris and Havre.

PARIS, JUNE 25.

There is no improvement in the strike situation. It is feared that the Minister of Marine has not sufficient men at his disposal to ensure that indispensable services shall be continued.

The situation at Havre is described as disastrous.

THE KIEL REGATTA.

Kaiser's Eulogy of British Yachtsmen.

KIEL, JUNE 25.

The regatta has concluded. The English yachts, including Sir Thomas Lipton's "Shamrock," were first in three out of four classes yesterday.

A banquet was given in the evening. The Kaiser, in a speech, dwelt on the progress of yachting in Germany since the Imperial Yacht Club was established twenty-five years ago, and on its usefulness in producing a splendid body of seamen. They were indebted to English skippers and crews, who sprung from a people at the head of yachting.

A TURKISH REFORM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 25.

The Minister of the Interior projects the establishment of a corps of inspectors to control officials in the vilayets of the Empire, beginning with Macedonia. They will rank after Valis. He proposes to engage Englishmen,

DEATH OF A GREAT ARTIST.

Career of Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema.

ONE CONTINUED SUCCESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The death is announced of Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema.

Sir Laurence Alma Tadema was born on January 8, 1836 at Dronrijp, a Frisean village near Leeuwarden. He was the son of Pieter Tadema, a notary, who died when he was four years old, Alma was the name of his god-father. His mother, who died in 1863, was his father's second wife and was left with a large family. It was designed that the boy should follow his father's profession, but he had so great a leaning towards arts that he was eventually sent to Antwerp, where in 1852 he entered the academy unter Gustav Wappers. Thence he passed to the "atelier of Henri (afterwards Baron) Leys. In 1859 he visited Leys in the latter's frescoes. In the exhibition of Alma-Tadema's collected works at the Governor gallery in London in the inter of 1882-1883 were two pictures which may be said to mark the beginning and end of his first period Those were a portrait of himself, dated 52, and "A Bargain" painted in 1860. His first great success was a picture of "The Education of the Children of Clovis," (1861,) which was exhibited at Antwerp. In the following year he received his first gold medal at Amsterdam, "The Educati of the Children of Clovis" (three young children of Clovis and Clotilde practising the art of hurling the axe in the presence of their dowed mother who is training them to avenge the murder of their own parent) was one of the series of Merovingian pictures, of which the first was "Fredegonda" of 1878 (exhibited in 1880) where the dejected wife or mistress is watching from behind her curtain window the marriage of Chilperic with Galeswintha. It is perhaps in this series that we find the painter moved by the deepest feeling and the strongest spirit of romance. One of the most passionate of all is "Fredegonda at the death bed of Pretextatus," in which the bishop, stabbed by the order of the queen, is cursing her from his dying bed. Another distinct series is designed to reproduce the life of of ancient Egypt. One of the first this series "Egyptians 3,000 years ago" was exhibited in 1863. A profound depth of pathos is reached in "The Death of the First Born," painted in 1873. Among Alma-Tadema's other able Egyptian pictures are "An Egyptian at his Door" (1865), "The Mummy" (1867) "The Chamberlain of Sesostris (1869)" A Widow" (1873) and "Joseph, Overseer of Pharoah's Granaries" (1874). On these scenes from Frankish and Egyptian life Alma-Tadema spent great energy and research; but his strongest, art-impulse was towards the presentation of life of ancient Greece and Rome, especially the latter. Amongst the best known of his earlier pictures of scenes from classical times are "Tarquinius Superbus" (1867) "Phidias and the Elgin Marbles" (1868) and "The Pyrrhic Dance" and "The Sculptor Shop" (1869) "The Pyrrhic Dance" though one of the simplest of his compositions, stands out distinctly from them all by reason of its strong movement. "Phidias and the Elgin Marbles" is the first of those glimpses of the life of classical times of which "Hadrian in England," "The Sculpture Gallery" and "The Picture Gallery" are later examples." "The Wine Shop" is one of his many pictures of historical genre, but marked by a more robust humour than usual. In 1863 Alma-Tadema married a French lady and lived at Brussels till 1869, when she died leaving him a widower with two daughters—Laurence and Anna, both of whom afterwards made reputations—the former in literature, the latter in Art. In 1869 he sent to Brussels to the Royal Academy two pictures "A Amateur romain" and "Une Danse Parrhe" which were followed by three pictures including "Un Jongleur" in 1870 when he came to London. By this time besides his Dutch and Belgian distinctions he had been awarded medals at the Paris Salon of 1864 and the Exposition Universelle of 1867. In 1871 he married Laura Epps, an English lady of talented family who under her married name won a high reputation as an artist. After his arrival in London Alma-Tadema's career was one of continued success. Amongst the most important of his pictures during this period were "Vintage Festival" (1870), "The Picture Gallery" and "The Sculpture Gallery" (1875) "An audience at Agrippa's (1876), "The Seasons (1877) "Sappho (1881) "The Way to the Temple" (1883), his diploma work "Hadrian in Britain (1884) "The Apodyterium" (1886) "the Woman of Amphissa." (1887) "The Roses of "Heliogabalus" (1888), "An Earthly Paradise" (1891) and "Spring" (1895). Most of his other pictures have been small canvasses of exquisite finish, like the "Gold fish" of 1900. These as well as all his works are remarkable for the way in which flowers, textures and hard reflecting substances, like metals, pottery and especially marble, are painted. His work shows much of the fine execution and brilliant colour of the old Dutch masters. By the human interest with which he imbued all his scenes from ancient life he brought them within the sphere of modern feeling and charmed us with gentle sentiments and playful humour. He also painted some fine portraits.

Alma-Tadima became a naturalized British subject in 1873 and was knighted on the occasion of Queen Victoria's eighty-first birthday in 1899. He was made an associate of the Royal Academy in 1876, and a Royal Academician in 1879. In 1907 he was included in the Order of Merit, he became knight of the Order Pour le Merite of Germany (arts and sience division); of Leopold of Belgium; of the Dutch Lion: of St Michael of Bavaria, of the Golden Lion of Nassau, and the Crown of Prussia; an officer of the Legion of Honour France; a member of the Royal Academies of Munich, Berlin, Madrid and Vienna. He received a gold medal at Berlin in 1872; and a grand medal at Berlin in 1874 a first class medal at Paris International Exhibition of 1889 and 1900. He had also become a member of the Royal Society of Water colours.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING.

Inauspicious Opening at Dieppe.

DIEPPE, JUNE 25.

The International Boxing Festival opened here last night.

In the welter-weight contest between the Frenchman, Bernard, and the Englishman, Evernden, the latter was disqualified in the second round for striking the referee. Gendarmes cleared the ring.

In the contest for the middle-weight championship of the world between the American, Klaus, and the Frenchman, Carpentier, the latter was disqualified in the nineteenth round.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Prospects of Mr. Bryan's Candidature.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 25.

The Democratic National Committee has ratified the chairmanship of Judge Parker.

LATER.

The ratification of Judge Parker, as Chairman, has caused a split among the Democrats. Mr. Bryan is rallying the Progressives to fight upon the floor of the Convention. Some of the leaders believe that Mr. Bryan will become a candidate for the chairmanship and the ultimate candidate for the Presidency.

FATHER OF NEW ZEALAND.

Death Announced of Sir John Campbell.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The death is announced of Sir John Campbell, popularly called the "Father of New Zealand."

THE CHINA LOAN.

No Political Reference in the Agreement.

THE BANKERS' DISCRETION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Reuter learns that as a result of the care taken to eliminate everything of a political character, the Chinese Loan Agreement contains no reference to the special interests of Russia and China, but it cannot be ascertained whether the reservations of Russia and Japan in this respect are still maintained or whether they have been withdrawn.

While the general idea is to lend £60,000,000 sterling, the groups are in no way bound to that sum. When, how, and to what extent advances will be made, will depend upon how far, in the opinion of the bankers, they are warranted by the situation in China. In any case, the loan will probably be spread over a period of five years.

AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

Sir John Rees Invites England to Intervene.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Montagu, replying to Sir John Rees, who asked whether it was proposed to adopt measures to bring the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Tibet to a conclusion, stated that the Government did not propose to take any steps of the kind suggested. There had been no change in the policy of His Majesty's Government with regard to Tibet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

The special Chinese cosrespondent of the *Statesman* at Kalimpong says:—

A Shanghai paper publishes a telegram from the Tashi Lama to Yuan-Shi Kai, congratulating him on the inauguration of the Republic.

The native papers from Pekin and Shanghai contain uncomplimentary regrets regarding the policy of the British Government in Eastern Tibet, and state that a regiment of British troops has crossed Yeunna and the Tibetan frontier, with instructions to go to Tachierly to protect missionaries and traders. The Tibetans on the border have fled in abject fear.

The Chinese troops according to a Tschiculu letter have defeated 3,000 Tibetans at Lhakoong.

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

How Observance of the Treaty will be Secured.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John Rees asked a question with reference to the Chinese illegal prohibition of the Indian opium trade.

Mr. F. D. Acland replied that the Government had taken the most serious view of the situation created and Sir John Jordan, the British Minister in Peking, was making strong representations to the Chinese Government whose inability to enforce observance of recognised Treaty obligations, both in this and other matters, in the Provinces, must, so long as it continues, delay recognition of the new Government.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Principal Scores and Leaders on Second Round.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The following are the principal scores in the first round of the competition proper of the Open Golf Championship at Muirfield:—

Ray, 71, Duncan, 72, Horne and Thomson each 73, Ayton and Massy 74, Taylor, Vardon, Tom Ball, Leach and Fotheringham (South Africa), each 75.

LATER.

To-day's leaders are:—Ray 144, Vardon 147, Braid 148, Duncan 149, Thomson 150, Taylor and Massy 151, Mayo and Fotheringham 153.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

England Makes a Start Against Australia.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The third test match, being the first meeting of England and Australia, opened at Lord's to-day. The spectators numbered 18,000. A thunderstorm and showers interfered with play. England batted first and had scored 211 for 7 wickets when play ceased. Rhodes made 53 and Hoffs 107.

A POLICE SENSATION.

Personal Assistant's Charges against D. S. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLEY, JUNE 25.

Mr. F. A. Dane, Deputy Inspector General, of the Southern Range, has just concluded his inquiry into a series of serious allegations brought against Mr. F. A. Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly, by Rao Bahadur T. Manickasagam Nadar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, his Personal Assistant. The purport of the charges are to the effect that the District Superintendent of Police hushed up and connived at the hushing up of grave crimes, such as murders, dacoities etc., by Inspectors of Police of the District.

The Deputy Superintendent offered to prove in forty cases in which the Superintendent had sought to minimise the serious nature of crimes and quoted several specific instances of cases, which, he alleged, reports of grave crimes had been registered under minor sections of law, when they really constituted offences under grave sections. Mr. Dane carefully investigated the charges, minutely going into the records in about twenty cases and allowing Mr. Hamilton to cross-examine Mr. Manickavasagam, but in no single instance has the Personal Assistant been able to substantiate his allegations.

Mr. Dane is reported to have held that the allegations against Mr. Hamilton, were baseless and frivolously made.

INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE.

Notable Suggestion by Sir Francis Spring.

A "GREAT RAILWAY TRUST."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 25.

Sir Francis Spring, Engineer-Chairman of the Madras Port Trust, in the course of a lengthy article in the *Madras Mail*, to-day, regarding the financing of branch railways required in South India, writes.—

"Two propositions may surely be accepted in regard to them; first, that private capital for their construction will be most welcome if by any means it may be tempted to offer itself, and second, that there will be no compulsion on the part of the Railway Board to make them of higher standard than is necessary to carry the traffic believed likely to have to be handled." After discussing these propositions Sir Francis concludes:—"I now return to the larger problem of the best manner in which the funds may be tempted out of the pockets of capitalists for investment in Indian railways. Here in India we have what, I suppose, must be about the biggest business proposition on the globe—some 300 millions of pounds worth of railways, more or less, paying a solid five per cent or close to it and steadily growing more remunerative. Ten years ago I threw out the suggestion—I know it was looked on by those concerned with Railway finance at headquarters as a wild and a revolutionary suggestion,—of a great Indian Railway Trust. The finances of the trust were to be self-contained and the property to be administered by it was to consist of the whole of the railways in India, present and future. Except in so far as it necessarily must control all such semi-public bodies, as in fact in a different degree it controls the Madras Port Trust, Government were to divest themselves of their railway property and obligations, capital revenues, interest, annuities and everything, in favour of the Trust which, of course, under the necessary degree of Government control was to raise loans on the security of the actual railways themselves and of their net earnings.

All money raised by the working companies to which the several railways are leased would rank for guarantee, and surplus profits as might be arranged when their leases fell in. My belief is that the capitalist and the promoter of Europe have a profound lack of belief in any entity called "government," They either believe, or it suits them to make would-be investors believe, that the Government of India are exceptionally liable to the effects of political cataclysms. If they happen to believe the same sort of the thing about, say, Brazil, they take care to make themselves safe in their rate of interest and in their concessions. But my belief is that loans placed on the market on the basis of an actual tangible property whose development from the beginning is clearly indicated in the Railway Board's annual report would be viewed by promoters and by investors from quite another standpoint and that a great Trust of the sort suggested would find it far easier than Government find it, to attract to this country the capital necessary for its adequate equipment with railways and for the adequate supply to such railways of the necessities for a growing transport. I shall probably be reminded that security based on the revenues of a country as a whole is necessarily more effective for loan purposes than if based on a part of that revenue. But I contend that human nature is not always absolutely logical and that investors are much more likely to lend on a tangible and definite network of actual visible railways than on the promissory notes of any Government."

POPULATION OF CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

Curious facts with regard to the population of Calcutta are brought to light by the report of the last census. The total population is given as 896,067, of which 607,674 are males or more than two males to each female. Another peculiar feature is that only 22 per cent of the population are children under 15, whereas in Bengal the percentage is 38. The growth in the population in the last ten years has been 48,271, of which figure 41,701 are males of working age, 15 to 50 years. This is due to the large immigration into the city of working men. This is further shown by the fact that during the last ten years there have been in the city 287,673 deaths, but only 160,485 births, leaving a balance of over 126,000 to be made up, so that there must have been at the lowest estimate 174,459 immigrants. The effect of this on the death rate, it is pointed out, is considerable, and the true death rate for 1911 should have been 31·5 not 27·2, the figures returned. In the same way the birth rate is affected, and should have been 28·1 instead of as returned 21·7. The whole increase of population in the last ten years has been among the Hindus every other class having diminished. The increase among Hindus amounts to 57,649. The number of European British subjects has not increased.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 25.

On Saturday last while three policemen were on patrol duty near Fuleli Bridge Hyderabad, they came upon a gang of ten men removing bags of grain which they had evidently thrown from a truck of some passing goods train. The head constable in charge of the party called on the thieves to stop but receiving a shower of of stones in reply, and on the thieves assuming a threatening attitude, the head constable shot one of the gang dead.

The others Promptly made off. The superintendent of police and the City Magistrate held an inquest and a verdict of justifiable homicide was returned.

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

When the new 6 in. water main built in connection with the Calcutta Corporation water supply improvement scheme (Talla Overhead Reservoir) was brought into use in May last year, the water for several days was dirty and discoloured. A committee, which was appointed to inquire into the cause has now reported into the matter, and the report will be considered at Wednesday's meeting of the Corporation. The Committee find that the Chief Engineer acted entirely in good faith, and as he believed for the public good. They also find that no practicable method for avoiding the supply of dirty water for a few days could have been adopted.

LEVEE AT POONA.

Investiture and Presentations of Sanads.

A GREAT INDIAN SCHOLAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay held his annual Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, this evening. There was a large gathering of Europeans and Indians. The proceedings occupied close on one hour. At the conclusion of the presentations a large number of gentlemen who had to be invested with orders, sanads, and titles were presented in turn to His Excellency.

The chief of those invested were Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar who received the K. C. I. E., Mr. Cowasji Dossabhoy Framji, Special Collector, and Mr. Joseph Boccarro, Assistant Secretary to the Government, who received badges of Imperial Service Order, and Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Aderbad, High Priest of the Parsees in Deccan who received the Kihillat to his title of Shamsul-Ulama.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

When presenting Sir R. G. Bhandarkar with his Insignia, His Excellency said:—

"Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarker, I consider it a privilege to be the medium of conveying to you the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in the name of his Majesty the King Emperor. As a great scholar you stand unrivalled in Western India and your life work reflects high honour alike upon yourself and your country.

The Government most warmly appreciate such work as yours of which India stands in great need, and I trust that the fine example of patient and earnest study which you have set will find followers among your countrymen. May you long be spared to continue your valuable labours and to enjoy the distinction which you have richly deserved.

To recipients of other titles His Excellency said:—

"Gentlemen, you have all in many and various ways as Government officials, or as private citizens, rendered long and valuable services to your country. The pleasantest of all the duties which fall upon the Government is to show appreciation of such services. It is a particular pleasure to me on this the last Levee which I can hold in Poona to present you with the sanads of the titles which have been conferred upon you. In the name of Government I warmly thank you all for the excellent work you have done and I hope that the distinctions conferred upon you to-day will stimulate others to follow the fine example which you have set. I sincerely trust that you will long live to bear your titles and to enjoy the satisfaction which comes only from the sense of duties faithfully performed and of help rendered to one's fellow men.

STRIKE SEQUEL.

Indian Parcel Mails Detained in London.

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The parcel mails via Gibralter due to leave London on the 7th of June and to arrive at Bombay on the 28th, were not dispatched as the S. S "Egypt" which was to convey them was prevented by labour difficulties from sailing.

FOREST SERVICE AT HOME.

Attempt to Obtain Indian Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Intimation has been received in this country that the Home Government have created about half-a-dozen new forestry appointments for England and Wales, on a salary of £500 per annum. It is understood that the Board of Agriculture, under whom the appointments will be, are endeavouring to secure Indian Forest Service officers for some of the posts.

AN INSANE PRISONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

At the High Court to-day, a special tribunal presided over by the Chief Justice and Justices Brett and D. Chatterjee, sat to hear the case against Bhuban Mohan Mukherjee, an accused in the Howrah gang case, which was tried by a special tribunal last year. Bhuban Mohan was also an accused, in what is known as the 10th Jats' case, in which he was charged with seducing sepoys from their allegiance to the King. During the trial of these two cases the accused was insane, but he has now been declared fit to stand his trial.

The accused pleaded not guilty to both charges.

The standing counsel withdrew the cases against the accused.

Their lordships acquitted and discharged the accused.

MADRAS ANGLO-INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 25.

At a special meeting of the Madras Anglo-Indian Association, it was resolved to federate with the Calcutta and Allahabad Associations, according to the constitution that had been agreed upon. The further suggestion was approved of having a full time travelling secretary for the Federal Council, and that Madras should contribute Rs. 100 a month towards his pay.

ARMS AT DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JUNE 25.

Two boys were arrested in a boat on charge of theft. A bag was found in their possession containing a revolver and two daggers. There were several other young men in the boat but they made good their escape. In this connection several houses were searched.

TIBETAN TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

It is expected that owing to the disturbed state of Lhasa, and uncertainty as to communication through Gyantze, larger trade than usual will seek the Almora route to India this summer.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

THE MERGUI CASE.

Mr. Andrew's Evidence in the Defamation Suit.

A NEWSPAPER ATTACK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 25.

There began to-day, before Mr. A. S. Cooke, District Magistrate, Rangoon, the case in which Mr. S. T. Andrew, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Mergui, charges Mr. C. Arnold, Editor of the *Burma Critic* with defamation.

Examined by Mr. Rutledge Mr. Andrew said he joined the service in Burma in 1899 and was transferred to the Mergui District in January, 1910, and had acted as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of that district since that time when he arrived at Mergui. The sub-divisional officer at Victoria Point was Mr. A. W. Buchanan. He believed Mr. Buchanan was sent there in September, 1909. The District Superintendent of Police at the time was Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Finnie joined some time in April, 1910, in that capacity. The first complaint the complainant got about the girl Aniah was a demi-official letter dated the 3rd of July, 1911, from Mr. Buchanan. The complainant indentified Mr. Buchanan's letter. He also received from Mr. Buchanan an anonymous petition in Burmese endorsed on July 4, 1911. Mr. Buchanan suggested that the District Superintendent of Police should be sent down to enquire into the case and witness handed the document to Mr. Finnie who went down almost immediately to Victoria Point and held an inquiry into the case.

The complainant started his inquiry on August 21, 1911, and on August 23rd passed orders in the case.

His attention was called to a leading article in the *Burma Critic* entitled "Grave scandal in Tenasserim." He had no doubt in his mind that the article referred to his conduct of the case. His attention was subsequently drawn to two articles of April 28th, 1912, entitled "Mockery of British Justice." That was on May 10th on his return from Victoria Point. Those articles contained imputations against him as a man and magistrate. He had seen the libels repeated, almost verbatim, in a paper called *United Burma*. Then he received an Urdu paper called the Comrade which he read hurriedly. It contained the libel with comments thereon. Witness identified the copy of *United Burma*, dated May 5th, 1912, entitled "The White Peril. He had not got the copy of the *Comrade* but had seen it. The above were two instances publication of the libel. They were sent to him by various people.

After cross-examination of the compainant the hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR,

Heavy Fighting with Many Casualties,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of the "Comrade" has received a cablegram from Mahomed Sherket Pasha, Turkish War Minister, describing the battles of Zanzur and Homs, both fought on June 12.

In the former engagement, six Italian batteries and two and half divisions of troops supported by naval guns attacked the Turkish position. After seven hours fighting the Turks retired in good order, in consequence of overwhelming force, after losing one hundred and fifty killed and three hundred wounded. The Italians lost more than a thousand in killed.

On the same day, the Turks attacked a strongly defended Italian position at Leoda near Home and destroyed the defenders, while another party advancing along the seashore surprised the Italian reserves in camp, annihilating the majority, much military stores being destroyed. The Italian reserves advancing from Home made seven assaults all being repulsed. Afterwards owing to the fleet and shore firing the Turks withdraw from the captured positions after burning provisions and ammunition depots. The losses of the Italian were more than a thousand including seventeen officers. The Turks lost nearly one hundred men killed and two hundred wounded.

DAMAGED COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

The Second Subordinate Judge of Alipore has delivered judgment awarding Rs. 2,500 damages to Sadhuram Talla Ram, a Calcutta cotton merchant, against the G. I. P. Railway on thirty bales of cotton, sent from Akola to the Dunbar Jute Mills. The Judge dismissed the claim for the balance of the amount.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

It is understood that communications are still passing between the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding the congestion of traffic on the Indian Railways. Most of the lines continue to be exceptionally busy with the export trade.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Major C. C. Jackson, 9th Infantry, will succeed Major Brown as second-in-command, 103rd Infantry.

Lieut. J. B. Gough, 12th Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to "Y" Battery, R. H. A., at Mhow.

Lieut. M. M. Napier, 2nd Batt., North Staffordshire Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir W. Egerton, Governor of British Guiana.

Captain G. H. Raleigh, 1st Batt., Essex Regiment, is appointed to the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps.

Col. F. Reel, R. E., is permitted to retire from the 10th May.

Major J. B. Mackintosh, R. G. A., embarks for India on the 5th of July on appointment to No. 9 Mountain Battery.

Captain G. Haslam, 1st Batt., Royal Irish Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 4th Reserve Batt., of that Regiment.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

Brigadier-General Sir Rollo Grimston, Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, will probably extend his leave at home until October.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Scathing Criticism of Another Pleader.

"CONTEMPTIBLE DELINQUINCIES."

THE Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal preferred by Annaji Narayen Despande, a pleader of Athni, in which he claimed certain lands from the defendants Appana bin Sattappa and others.

The appeal was from the decision of the District Judge of Belgaum. In the course of his judgment the Judge observed, that he could not pass over without comment the highly improper manner in which the suits had been conducted on behalf of the plaintiff, by Mr. Karandikar. That from one or two stray insinuations let fall by him it was clear that Mr. Karandikar's behaviour in court had been designed to be as offensive as possible. It was, the Judge said, hard to believe that any person gifted with intelligence could entertain any hope of success by such conduct. It was none the less true that Mr. Karandikar's advisers made it appear that the court took a personal pleasure and interest in enquiring into the former's contemptible delinquencies as a pleader.

The learned Judge then proceeded to note the various methods employed by Mr. Karandikar. He went on to say that Mr. Karandikar's behavious during the cross-examination of his client by Mr. Agrekar merited the severest condemnation. His interruptions, says the Judge, were incessant and almost without exception, vexatious. In re-examination of his client Mr. Karandikar deliberately elicited an untruthful account of the steps taken to produce the attendance of certain witnesses. In conclusion, the Judge remarked that Mr. Karandikar never made any serious attempt to put his case in a straightforward manner before the court and that his conduct was characterised by duplicity throughout.

With regard to the plaintiff's claim, the District Judge held that his title derived from the fourth defendant was invalid and he dismissed the suits with costs.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said, the appeal had been exhaustively and carefully argued by the learned pleaders engaged in the case.

With regard to the conduct of Mr. Karandikar, the pleader, his lordship remarked that there was a deliberate attempt made by a pleader to take advantage of an illiterate woman's necessitous position. If the pleader, as was argued in his favour, was taking all the risk on his shoulder by relieving the woman in her necessitous condition, he should have helped her in a more straightforward manner than he had done, judging from the evidence before the Court. His lordship added that they were not trying Mr. Karandikar, the plaeder-plaintiff for his professional misconduct, but in passing his lordship would like to say that a pleader entering into a transaction like that in question and acting in the way he had done raised against him presumptions of conduct which must weigh against him heavily when the court is asked to decide a question of title in his favour.

When a pleader is entering into a transaction like that the court will certainly, having regard to the conditions in the mofussil, look to the status and mental condition of the party, with whom he is dealing and analyse and scrutinise very closely the surrounding circumstances of the transsactions.

In dealing with an illiterate woman a pleader in his position should not have left in ambiguity all important points dealing with the transaction.

As the learned District Judge had gone into all the cogent circumstances and the evidence in the case it was sufficient for his lordship to say that he fully agreed with his appreciation of the evidence and conclusions arrived at. Those conclusions were fully supported by the facts noticed by him, that the appellant-pleader's demeanour in the witness box was by no means of a satisfactory character and honest. Therefore having regard to the surrounding circumstances of the transactions, to the oral testimony, and the demeanour of the appellant, the only conclusion which could be safely drawn was that at which the learned Judge after a patient trial had arrived.

The decree of the lower court was confirmed with costs.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering a separate judgment, said that he entirely agreed with the opinion expressed by his learned colleague.

KHOJA SUCCESSION.

Yerterday Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of a case in which Hasan Ali Mowledina sued the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Karmali Mowledina, a Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant of Bombay, to recover a deposit of Rs. 9,000 from the estate of the late testator, and a legacy of equal amount given to him under the will.

After hearing counsel, his lordship delivered his judgment and in doing so said, that before dealing with the substantial objection taken by the executor, his lordship wished to observe, that Sec. 112 of the Probate and Administration Act appeared to him to be unfortunately worded. If it really meant what it said, the practical consequences of applying its strictly and logically would be absurd, for however just a legatee's claim might be, no court could decree it upon an incomplete title. Therefore as long as the executors chose to withhold their assent, it was difficult to find any remedy of which the legatee might effectually avail himself. His lordship could not bring himself to believe that the law really meant to leave legatees at the mercy of capricious executors. It certainly appeared to his lordship that the legislature in this respect might with advantage alter or add to the words of this section and also the section which corresponded with it in the Indian Succession Act. Referring to the main defence of executors his lordship said, that he had already observed that as far as this country was concerned the doctrine of satisfaction was exploded. Section 164 of the Succession Act had expressly abolished the doctrine of satisfaction. Although that Act did not apply to Hindus, Mahomedans and Bhuddists, it could not be doubted that it was the intention of the legislature to announce what they considered to be a generally correct principle of interpretation universally applicable unles overridden by some special provision of local laws and usages. If Khojas were really to be treated as Hindus for the purposes of making wills, as well as in all matter of succession and inheritance, the will in dispute could be regarded as that of a Hindu. His lordship said that he had had this point repeatedly before him during the last five years he had been sitting on the original side, and he had expressed as his opinion that it had never yet been authoritatively, and finally, decided that for all testamentary purposes a Khoja Mahomedan was to be treated as though he were a Hindu and governed by the Hindu law. His lordship referred to a decision of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in L. L. R. 29 Bombay 148, in which that eminent and learned Chief Justice held that in the Bombay Presidency Khoja Mahomedans were governed in all testamentary matters by the Hindu law, this opinion. This lordship said, was based on the assent of counsels of longstanding and experience, who were arguing that case, and he could never regard it as an authoritative and final decision of the question. For a question so important and so vitally affecting the interest of a large, wealthy and influential community would hardly be properly decided merely upon the admissions of counsels, made probably for their own convenience in the argument of a particular case. The executors were not entitled in one breath to deny the applicability of the principles enunciated in sec. 164 of the Indian Succession Act and also the applicability of the general rule of evidence.

His lordship adhering to the views expressed by him in Peatooji Mistry versus Framji Billimoria, 12 Bombay L. R. 863, had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the plaintiff was entitled to the legacy of Rs. 9,000 and also to the deposit of Rs. 9,000.

A decree was passed accordingly. Costs of all parties were ordered to come from the estate.

INAM LANDS AND THEIR RENTS.

In the High Court, Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an appeal in which one Swamirao Srinivas sued Padappa Bhujangrao, Inamdar of Wadwadgi, in the Bijapur district, and five others to recover certain arrears of rent due for lands, over which Padappa asserted his title, relying on a Privy Council decision of 1900.

Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, instructed by Mr. Gokhale, appeared for the plaintiff-appellant, and Mr. Patkar appeared for the respondent-defendants.

Mr. Nadkarni chiefly contended that the lower courts had erred in not upholding the plaintiff's contention that the defendant is not the owner of the lands in suit, and is barred by res-judicata by the decision of the Privy Council in a former case between the parties. Mr. Patkar relied on the Privy Council decision itself, and upon the findings of the lower court which were in his favour.

Mr. Justice Beaman in delivering his judgment, said that the plaintiff claimed to be the owner of certain Inam villages in virtue of gifts and mortgages made and executed by the two predecessors in title of the defendant Padappa, and later on ratified by Padappa himself. The Privy Council had decided in favour of Padappa, holding merely that he was entitled to all the Inam rights in the said villages and that alienations by his predecessors in title were only valid for the duration of their lives, so that the possession of the plaintiff was adverse to the right of Padappa. His lordship, however, remarked that what was at issue in subsequent suits between the parties was the title to the lands, in respect of which the rents were claimed. The lower courts had rightly or wrongly affirmed Swamirao's title in previous suits to collect rent. The question was res judicata, and therefore although it might be true that a judgment against a tenant compelling him to pay rent for one year was not necessarily res judicata, his liabilities to pay rent in subsequent years depended upon the allegation either that his landlord's title had determined in the interval or that other contractual relations had been established between the parties. The real dispute in these suits was payment of rent and not of title.

The appeals were allowed, and the decree of the lower court was reversed, and the plaintiff's claim in each of the six suits decreed with costs throughout.

POLICE COURT.

THIEVING BUTLER.

BEFORE Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Francis Salvador, a chokra employed as a butler in the service of Dr. Boyce, Dental Surgeon, with unlawful possession of a pair of gold links, the property of Mr. R. Fischer, a friend of Dr. Boyce.

On searching the trunk of the accused, the police also found a pair of fish carvers and some napkins, the possession of which he explained by saying that a former employer had given them to him.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of misappropriation and sentenced him to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

TRUTHFUL MOTOR DRIVER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Dadabhai Maneckji Balsara with rashly and negligently driving a motor-car.

The case has been reported previously. The accused pleaded that one Lawrence Sequeira, and not he, was driving the motor-car at the time, when the prosecution alleged that a Mahomedan boy was knocked down, as the car was proceeding from Pydownie to the Fort.

Sequeira was put into the witness-box and, he admitted that he was at the steering-gear at the time of the accident.

The accused was, thereupon, acquitted.

Sequeira was then charged and he pleaded guilty. He was fined Rs. 40.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Variar charged Ahmed Osman, a Mahomedan, with selling five grains of cocaine and being in possession of sixty-five grains of the drug. The accused was arrested on Monday night in Kumbharwada. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment for selling, while on the charge of possessing cocaine without a license he was fined Rs. 100 or in default was sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE JIVANJI'S CASE.

Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrade, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Ebrahim Malla Jivanji and Esufali A. M Jivanji, partners in the firm of Essaji and A.M. Jivanji and Company, agents of the Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, were charged by Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police C.I.D., with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 754, the amount of the rebate in respect of coal supplied to the Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused and Mr. Davar, counsel for the defence commenced the cross-examination of Gulamhusein Issaji on whose complaint the police undertook the prosecution.

The complainant in his cross-examination admitted having to pay a large debt, saying that he had already paid off four lakhs to his creditors, and hoped to pay off the remaining two and a half lakh. His monthly income was about Rs. 8,000 which was materially used in making payments towards his debts.

The case was adjourned.

STORY OF A DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, also had before him the case in which Dayanath Kedarnath Khote, a Hindu, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a diamond necklace worth Rs. 2,500, the property of one Gordhandas Peraj, a diamond merchant.

The complaint was that the accused had obtained the jewellery on approval and afterwards pledged it.

The defence was that the accused had lost money in speculation. His father had left him a lakh of rupees. He asked for a loan of two or three thousand rupees and the complainant gave him the necklace saying that he should either sell or mortgage the same. The accused accordingly pledged it.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused and adjourned the case for further inquiry.

TWO PIGS AND A VOW.

The Assistant Superintendent of Markets yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, charged the wife of John Dooming with an offence under the Municipal Act. It was alleged that the accused brought into the city from Kurla two pigs intended for human food without the written permission of the Commissioner. The offence was that the accused brought the beasts to be presented to a Convent as she had made a vow to that effect. The Magistrate acquitted the accused and ordered the pigs to be returned to her.

A CONFIDENCE TRICK.

A case of cheating was disposed of by Mr. P. H. Dastur yesterday, when Inspector Salway charged Mahadoo Krishna (30), a Hindu, with having induced Bhagoo Mahadeoji to deliver him property valued at ten annas. On Monday the accused went to the shop of the complainant, who is a charcoal dealer, and purchased six annas worth of charcoal. He left word with the shopkeeper to send the coal with ten annas to his house where he would pay a rupee. The complainant went with the charcoal and the accused took him upstairs where the ten annas were given. The accused then tried to run away. The complainant chased him and arrested him with the money. The accused did not live in the house to which the charcoal was taken and he simply ordered the coal with a view to cheat.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions for the same offence. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPECTED BURGLAR.

Baboolal Laxminarayan, (18), a Hindu, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr P. H. Dastur for having in his possession, without lawful excuse, an implement for house breaking. Inspector Jone prosecuted.

AN AMAZING OFFENCE.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday, Mahomed Miguie (40), a Mahomedan hawker, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Alloo Jan Mahomed the 12th instant.

The complaint alleged that he had a quarrel with the accused at [illegible]'s house where he had gone to fetch his clogs. The accused and others waited for him there and the accused stabbed him (complaint) in the stomach. He fell down and a sepoy came and arrested the accused and two others. He was then taken to hospital, where he was under treatment for sixty a week.

In giving judgment his Worship said the complainant had a woman in his protection who seemed to have disgard him. On the 12th instant he went to fetch his clogs from her and when she was about to hand them over the complainant stabbed himself in his stomach, called a sepoy and charged the accused (a woman) and another with the offence of causing hurt to him. All the evidence in this case shod that it was a self-inflicted wound and the fact that he was under treatment for a very short-time shod that the wound could not have been got by saher striking him with some force.

The accusedas ordered to be discharged and the complainant was directed to pay the accused Rs. 30 as compensation for bringing a false charge against him and having him wrongfully arrested and kept in custody.

TWO OFFENDERS.

Mahomed Ilji and Abdul Rehaman were committed to sta their trial at the High Court Sessions, by Mr. H. Dastur yesterday, on charge of house trespass to commit theft on the 25th instant. The first acsed had five previous convictions segregating en years' rigorous imprisonment and the other siar number of convictions with ten years of recoin jail.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

Verdict Against Chinaman Carpenter.

The Coroner's enquiry into the cause of the death of a Chinan named Ahoy was resumed yesterday evening by Mr. Chalk.

Ah Tun who was arrested on suspicions, was present. The statements of all the witnesses at previous enquiries were read out to him and he was asked wher he had any questions to make to which he ilied in the negative.

Inspector Finan gave father statement to the effect on the 13the sent telegrams open to Jubbulpore and otherwise, and on the next day receive a complaint of the from wrung who stated that his box had been ken opod and Rs. 39-8 taken way. He received aegram on 16th from the Railway police that a mawhose depcription was given had been arrested. spector Finan left for Jubulpore and a Chinarmasaed Ah Wae accompied him for identification at Julbulpore the witness saw the suspected man a white coat with blood stain on. He was brght to Bombay and the coat sent to the Chemical aminer. He made a statement to the witness subbulore in consequence of which the stoley pray of Lee Naung was rec overed from Marwaris.

Ah thead no statement to make and had no witnesses.

The foling verdict was returned by the jury:—"Ahoyed of injuries inflicted on him with a chopper by the Ah Tun under such circumstances that the of Ah Tun as to commit ah offence putnishable der the Indian Penal Code.

SUICIDE THROUGH GRIEF.

An inst was held yesterday at the G. T. Hospital by r. Chalk, on the body of Hormasji Lingibhlavia, a Parsi cook aged about 32 years. The deced was admitted into the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital 11-30 yesterday morning suffering from opium ning and died at 3-20 in the evening. The deca's mother, who indentified the body, stated the deceased lost his wife about twenty days ago since then he had been some what disturbed in hind. On Monday, at about 11 p.m., she heard the deased moving in his bed and went to him and ed him what was the matter. He said he had t, but after some time went to sleep and she also t to bed. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock she fonne deceased speechless in bed. Medical aid was ed and she was told that the deceased had taken ison. He was removed to the hospital.

A ver of "Suicide" was returned.

ST-OF-WORK'S SUICIDE.

At a 9-30 p.m. on Monday a peon employed in the ive General Library, near Dhobi Talao, saw some jump into the tank. He at once informed police, and after some time the body of Ba Fazal about 52 was recovered. At the inquest by Mr alk held yesterday morning the body was identi as that of Khurshedji Jamshedji Lakdawala, ely employed as a tally clerk. His daughter sthat he had been out of employment for the peo years and was in straitened circumstance Monday evening at 6 o'clock he went out but did return. The hat and umbrella of the deceased were found by the side of the tank and in the was found a letter in Gujrati stating his intention of putting an end to his life. A verdict of suicide given.

THERAN HOTEL CASE.

Sessions Trial Adjourned for a Month.

BEFORE Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge of Tha yesterday, Pirojshaw H. Taskar, who was com d to the Sessions by Major Murison, First Clas trate of Matheran, was brought up on a cha criminal misappropriation of about Rs. 58.

Mr. B. Pradhan, Public Prosecutor of the Kol district, appeared to prosecute; the accused was nded by Mr. M. M. Karbhari, pleader.

Theused was tried on the complaint of Mr. K. ighgur and Mr. Kasim Mahomed Mitha, pro rs of the Gymkhana Hotel, Matheran.

The Public Prosecutor applied for an adjnment on the ground that many of tnesses were absent. He said that two of the ses had sent telegrams stating they were ill. asked the Court to send a second summons to witnesses, and to issue warrants against the res e mentioned that one of the witnesses, Mrs. Mit , was in Madras, and was going to England in . Another of the witnesses, Mrs. Willmott, has to England, but he did not think that her pre would be necessary, as the evidence of Willmott would serve his purpose.

Karbhari said that he left the matter entirely in ands of His Honour, but he would like to point that the accused was committed to this Cou the 17th of May last.

Pradhan asked for a month's adjournment.

Karbhari said a month's adjournment was very long one, having regard to the fact that the charge had been hanging over the head of his clie more than a month.

Honour adjourned the case to the 22nd of J observing that there was no other alternative bu to do so, as the service of the summons and the ess would take some time.

THE SECOND CASE.

Karbhari then applied to Mr. G. K. Kale, Asst Sessions Judge, to whom the case of Bagar, assistant manager of the hotel, is com for an adjournment of that case to the 24th of . He said that in this case the only material wa was Mr. Willmott, and that gentleman had, it other case, sent a telegram stating that he was ill the pleader apprehended that he might not at the court on the 1st of July, the day on which the case was to be heard.

Pradhan, the Public Prosecutor, said that the ne's illness did not seem to be very serious and might turn up on the day fixed.

Honour said that as there was time, he would inquiries to be made and then inform the ies, if the case would be taken on that date.

Karbhari said that the charge was in respect paltry sum of Rs. 2-8, and if Mr. Pradhan, the circumstances, entered a "nolle prosequi", trouble would end.

Pradhan said that his learned friend must expect anything of the kind from him.

e matter then dropped.

Walace Hartley, the Titanic's bandmaster, estate of the gross value of £656.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Y. M. C. A. Success in the Harwood League.

Y. M. C. A. (2): BYCULLA M. I. (1).

THE game on the Cooperage last evening was neither exciting nor interesting, but it showed that if the Y. M. C. A. forwards were properly trained and led they would be a very hot lot indeed. Throughout the game they were all over their opponents and on the play should have had a five goals vintory. As it was they just scraped in their points by the odd goal in three. After play, which began punctually, had been in progress for three minutes McDermott scored for the Young Men, Jackson equalizing half way through the period. Shortly before the interval Major was penalised for a bad foul and McDermott scored a second goal.

Nothing was scored in the second half, the game ending—

Y. M. C. A. ..... 2 goals
Byculla M. I. ..... 1 goal

The teams were :—

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Doctor; backs, Hewitt and Hildreth; half-backs, Lamb, Knight and Dyce; forwards, D'Souza, Ranganardhan, Davis, McDermott and Ivers.

BYCULLA MECHANIC INSTITUTE.—Goal, I. Smith; backs, Ridley and Brian; half-backs, Major Gardiner and Topper; forwards, Peel, Mungavin, Jackson, Molyneux and Alcock.

Referee.—Pte Egan.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	2	1	1	0	4	3	3
Byculla M.I.... ...	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Army Temperance ...	2	1	0	1	2	2	2
Hornets	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Y. M. C. A.	2	1	0	1	4	4	2
Bombay Athletic ...	2	1	0	1	4	4	2
Garrison Artillery ...	2	0	2	0	3	3	2
Bombay Gymkhana ...	2	0	1	1	1	2	1

THE CALCUTTA LEAGUE.

All interested in local civilian football feel they are at the testing point, writes a contemporary, and there appears to be very fervid interest permeating all ranks that much must be accomplished to recover the civilian European clubs' reputation, especially after the lamentable set-back of last season. Calcutta, who won the shield last in 1906, has the best chance of winning amongst the civilian teams, and when Michie returns to the half-back line the "Reds" will have out a team that will want some beating. Of the new men, the most notable acquisition is that of Fenn, a forward, who has figured very prominently in recent matches, and, if Karr is included in the front rank, the attack should be as good as the supporters of the club could wish to get. Karr is a very promising player, and although Chesterton and Jenkins have fallen off a bit, one out of the latter two will have to be retained. A. N. Stewart, the new custodian has improved and now that Victor Sherman has returned to Calcutta, the club's doings in the coming tournament will be watched with the keenest of interest, and I expect the C. F. C. to go one better should they meet the Black Watch and the Middlesex in the knock out tournament next month.

Dalhousie have only annexed the Shield once, viz., in 1905, and the old Trades' Club have done nothing remarkable since; but their supporters are confidently looking forward to better things in the knock-out tournament. Dalhousie have lost a good man in Bennett, the old right winger, who has gone Home. Davey is playing for Calcutta, but McLaren, Todd and Pearse, who have joined the club this year are all shaping well, and now that Hurlston has returned to the ranks, the Dals, when at full strength, could be depended upon in holding their own against the best local combination. A. Newson in goal, and a B. R. C. Lindsay as centre-forward is all that the old Trades' Club want.

The Customs have again gone back to their old habits and after playing so brilliantly against the Black Watch on Saturday, they lost to the Rangers by three goals to nil. This was owing to rotten shooting on the part of the forwards; and later, owing to some of their men in the defence losing heart. Falloon and Manuk are much too light and young to play in senior football, and why Kohlin, Lovegrove, and Drinkwater have not been invited to play is surprising. Joe Anderson is very good until he is beaten, but once an opponent has scored through a fault of his, Anderson loses his head and can never be depended upon to recover himself.

Alexander is another player who shows temper, and it is a pity that these two do not follow Hyland's example. The Customs should, on the amount of attacking, have beaten the Rangers by three clear goals, but in the end and inside the last five or six minutes got three goals chalked against them. Never have I seen a match of this description end in such an unexpected fashion. Often have I seen a team which has been playing the better football and doing the larger share of attacking, having in the end lost by the narrowest of margins, but to have three goals registered against a team who had done all the attacking inside the last five minutes is something new for Calcutta football. The Customs, after Wednesday's defeat, will naturally find no backers, for one day they may beat quite a powerful combination, as they have on previous occasions done, while on another evening they may go down to teams like Chandernagore or Sova Bazar—so inconsistent is their form. But I have noticed, times out of number, that too flattering reports in the papers intoxicate the Customs' people, and when a thing looks rather soft for the Riversiders, they and their supporters generally have to go Home with aching hearts.

The Rangers are by no means a great team; they do not play scientific football, but their forwards, especially Lindsay, Smart, and Keeling, will never give up for the sake of trying. Lindsay, who is a nephew of the great old Dalhousie player, is following in the footsteps of his uncle—a man, who in his day had won many a battle for his old club. The young Lindsay at present has no great control over the ball, but he is speedy, hard working, and can shoot almost as hard and straight as did his uncle. Yes, Lindsay has a great future in front of him, and the Rangers are lucky in securing so brilliant a young player. Smart is erratic, but Smart like Lindsay has speed, works like a Trojan and when he gets in a straight one, the opposite custodian has something to handle. Keeling is another younster who is coming on wonderfully well, and with Cody, Durant, S. Lawton and Fitzpatrick in the team, the Rangers, although lacking in the finer points of the game, will fight hard to the bitter end, no matter who their opponents are.

Of the three matches on Saturday, the one on the Customs' ground, between the Home team and the Black Watch, was the best and most exciting game. The Scotch team were most lucky in winning their two goals, being from two penalty kicks—both for hands—one against Alexander, and the other against Hyland. The referee erred in his second decision, and but for this, the Customs would have shared points. The Home team's goal by Galbraith was the result of fine combination on the part of Hyland, Williamson and the scorer. The game was a most evenly contested one and a draw of one all would have been a most satisfactory result. The Scotch team will have to do better if their supporters expect them to annex the Shield.

The same evening, on the Dalhousie ground, Calcutta (minus the brothers Sherman) drew with the Trades' Club, the score being two all. Calcutta were unlucky not to win, and at the "Reds" were not at full strength, on recens from the C. F. C. should go very near winning the Shield.

The Rangers beat the Y. M. C. A. by three goals to one, Lindsay, Little, and Smart scoring, and the green jerseys are a team that may upset any calculation.

On Monday, Calcutta were unlucky in not beating the Middlesex for the "Reds" had decidedly more of the attacking; but Piggot, one of the finest goalies seen in Calcutta in recent years, was a thorn in the way of the C. F. C. Piggot brought off many marvellous saves, and but for him Calcutta must have won. The game resulted in a goalless draw.

The same evening the Y. M. C. A. beat the Garrison Artillery—last year's League champions—by two goals to nil.

On Wednesday, the Customs, after having all the best of the game against the Rangers, eventually lost by three goals to nil: a result that came as a great surprise. Had some of Customs players not sulked like silly school girls, they might have prevented the second and third goals being netted against them. However, it must be admitted that although their shooting was most erratic, still the Riversiders were most unfortunate in not scoring.

On the C. F. C. ground, the same evening, the Middlesex beat the R. G. A. by two goals to one.

For the England and Scotland match this evening, Mr. H. R. Medlycoit has been working hard, and as the teams are very evenly matched, and the Scotch have this season many fine players to pick from, the game will be worth watching.

The Ashanulla Shield, in connection with the Bengal Gymkhana, is being run this year by Prince Victor of Cooch Behar, and the competition should terminate very satisfactorily.

	Played.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Black Watch...	10	10	0	0	22	3	10
Rangers ...	11	4	6	1	12	6	14
Middlesex ...	10	4	4	2	13	6	12
Customs ...	11	4	3	4	13	14	11
Calcutta ...	11	4	2	5	11	13	0
Dalhousie ...	10	2	5	3	9	12	9
Y. M. C. A. ...	10	2	1	7	3	15	5
70th R. G. A....	10	1	1	8	3	16	3

MYSORE RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MYSORE, JUNE 25.

The races to-day were run in charming weather, and were characterised by large fields. There were some very close finishes, and there was a record attendance of the Maharajah's guests. Over a dozen prominent book-makers were present. Favourites contrived to get home four times in five races. Results :—

KARANJI PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's Lithisan, 7st 11lb.....McGlone 1
Mr. Gooculdas' Lord Carlyon, 8st 12lbs.....A. Hoyt 2
The Yavaraj of Mysore's Little Speed, 7st 10lbs ..... Bland 3

Also Ran :—Nuncio, 8st 9lbs ; Sperry, 8st 7lbs ; Eva, 8st ; Kismet II, 8st 4lbs ; Mary, 8st 4lbs ; Warehill, 8st 9lbs ; Sophocles, 8st 4lbs ; Lucullus, 8st 3lbs ; Informer, 8st.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Lithisan and Nuncio ; 3 to 1 Lord Carlyon ; 6 to 1 Spray, 8 to 1 Warehill 12 to 1 Sophocles, 15 to 1 Informer and Littles peed 20 to 1 against the rest.

The Race : Lithisan had a flying start from a rather unwieldy field, and came home comfortably, won by two lengths, a length separating second and third. Time—1 min. 2 secs.

GRANT PLATE—4 furlongs.

Mr. A. Hameed's Pearl, 8st 10lbs.....Ruiz 1
Mr. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' Crowbar, 8st 4lbs... Northmore 2
The Maharajah of Mysore's Harebell, 8st 6lbs... Fischer 3

Also Ran : Cowslip 8st 7lbs, Alchemist 8st 7lbs, Ganesh 8st, Vigor 8st, Chemie 6st 5lbs, Aubrey 7st 11lb.

Betting : 4 to 1 against Pearl ; 6 to 1 Crooker. Ganesh and Alchemist ; 5 to 1 Aubrey and Cowslip. 7 to 1 Harebell ; 12 to 1 Vigor.

The Race : There was a level start after some trouble from Crowbar, who was, however, well in front at a quarter mile. At half the distance Pearl overhauled her, and won a good race by a neck, a length between second and third.—Time : 54 secs :

FORT PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Asad, 6st. 3lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. Goculdas' Asfandier, 9st.....A Hoyt 2
Nawab Moiddin Khhan's Crown Prince, 9st. 9lbs. Melsom 3

Also ran :—Aga, 9st. 12lbs, Red Monk, 8st 6lb Silver King, 8st 9lb, Zari, 8st.

Betting :—Evens Asfundier, 2 to 1 against Asad, 4 to 1 Aga, 5 to 1, Crown Prince and Silver King, 12 to 1 the remainder. Time:—1 min. 7 secs.

The Race:—Asad led from start to finish, winning comfortably by a length, half a length between second and third.

MACINTYRE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

The Kour Sahib of Patiala's Malmsey 8st 0lbs ..... Southall 1
Mr. G. K's. Picturesque 7st 7lbs.....A. Kulm 2
Mr. Zander's Kilmarnock 8st 3lbs ..... Firth 3

Also Ran.—Criton, 8st 13lb; Eustace, 8st 10lbs, Miracle, 8st 10lbs ; Lady Spring, 8st, Sporran 7st 10lbs, Macaan 7st 4lbs, Lady Zuerkir 7st 6lbs.

Betting.—Evens Hassan, 3 to 1 against Malmsey; 6 to 1 Picturesque and Criton, 2 to 1 Kilmanock, 8 to 1 Lady Spring, Lady Lucreton and Sporran, 12 to 1 the remainder.

The Race.—A fair start, and it was an exciting finish. Won by a short head; half a length between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 14 secs.

PONY PLATE—5 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas' Pantry Girl, 10st 3lbs .....A. Hoyt 1
The Chief of Mahisal and Mr. Gardas' Mauveron, 9st 11lbs.....Brown 2
Col. J. Desaraj's Morning Star, 9st 2lbs...Melsom 3

Also Ran:—Premoa, 10st 2lbs ; Sahana 9st 8lbs ; Master Priam, 9st 7lbs ; Cadoga, 9st 2lbs ; Red Patch, 8st 4lbs.

Betting : 2 to 1 on Pantry Girl ; evens Mauveron, 4 to 1, Premoa ; 15 to 1, Sahana.

The Race : The favorites came away at once, keeping the race to themselves. Won by a length, two lengths between second and third.

Time : 1 min. 14-5 secs.

CRICKET.

FRIENDS' UNION vs DAINADNYA.

This

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

A special issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912.

The toddy rents in the district of Trincomalie have been sold for Rs. 9,890. There are seven taverns.

Mr. H. Dwyer, assistant secretary to the Western India Turf Club, is suffering from fever at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

To celebrate the jubilee of the Calcutta High Court the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, is giving an "At Home" on July 1st.

A committee has been appointed by His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera to find out means for retrenching the State expenditure.

A Calcutta paper states that the Apcar steamers recently purchased by the B. I. S. N. Co. will be put on the Persian Gulf Service.

The wood pulp industry in the Punjab is hanging fire, but there is hope that private enterprise will take it up as the potentialities are immense.

Japanese coal is not used to any appreciable extent on the Indian Railways and what little is imported into the country appears to be only used as a stand-by in the case of emergency. Seven hundred tons of this coal were recently supplied to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga reached Kashmir on Wednesday and was most cordially received by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir as general president of the Bharata Dharma Mahamandala. He was given a hearty reception from the local Dharam Sabha.

There is a proposal to reorganise the Home and Indian Ordnance Departments very much on the lines of the Corps of Royal Engineers. It is claimed for the scheme which has been drawn up that it will result in greater efficiency, while conferring benefits on the personnel.

Colonel Fraser, Commanding the 110th Maharattas at Belgaum, is progressing favourably at the Station Hospital, Poona. He was recently thrown by his horse while on parade at Belgaum, and went to Poona for treatment of a fractured thigh. Captain Watts of the Command Office, who has had a month and a half in the same hospital with a bad leg, has been successfully operated upon, and is now convalescent.

The Political Agent of Tippera, Capt. Murray, has left Agartola. A salute of 11 guns was fired on his departure. Although the Political Agents are entitled to a salute of 11 guns, it was never before accorded to any other in Tippera State, writes a local correspondent to the "Statesman." Captain Murray insisted upon it. The minister had to go to Darjeeling to settle the matter, and other ceremonials to be observed during the visits of Government officials to Tippera.

A branch of the Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge has been started at Kapurthala. The branch owes its inception to the efforts of Dr. G. L. Batta, Chief Medical Officer, who has undertaken to hold regular classes for instruction in home hygiene, and to carry out the medical inspection of students on the reopening of the college after the summer vacation. Dr. Batta has already done work of a similar kind in connection with the Society at Lahore.

A correspondent of the "Sind Gazette," Karachi, calls attention to the expense and inconvenience to which pilgrims and persons leaving India may be put by the fact that forms of certificates of nationality and applications for passports are only obtainable at the Commissioner's office, a visit to which involves both delay and additional expense. He suggests that the authorities might supply the office of the Deputy Collector and the local presses with these forms in order that they may be more easily obtainable by the public.

Some of the prominent Jaghirdars and Zemindars of the Sukkur district, met at Sukkur on Sunday last, to discuss the Cess Bill, which Mr. Bhurgri, has introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council, to levy a cess of a quarter of an anna on every rupee, assessable to ordinary land revenue on all the Mahomedan landlords in Sind for the purpose of promoting the education of Mahomedans in the province. The Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgri, in company of Hon. Allahando Shah who was touring in Upper Sind, in connection with his Bill, and happened to be at Sukkur on that day, attended the meeting. Mr. Bhurgri explained the aims and objects of his proposed bill and the benefits it would confer upon the Mahomedan community if passed. After him, many others spoke and it was unanimously resolved to thank Mr. Bhurgri, for his patriotic and unselfish efforts in promoting the bill and "to request the Commissioner in Sind to get the bill passed as soon as possible."

From the fact that at two recent meetings at Simla, under the presidency of H. E. Lady Hardinge, the subject of a Medical Service for Women in India occupied the important place on the agenda of both, it seems probable that the movement which was inaugurated some time ago, and which has had the hearty support of those most deeply interested in the needs of Indian women, will soon become an accomplished fact. It is quite true that the Government have provided medical relief for a good many years, but the peculiar circumstances in which high caste "purdah" women are placed have rendered it very difficult for them to take advantage of the provisions made. Under the direction of the medical officers of the Indian Army there are over 3,000 of these institutions established in different parts of the country, and many of them are conducted by well-qualified lady doctors. But, so far, they have been used practically by one class only, the necessitous poor. The number of qualified medical women at work in India at present is over 400, but there is need for many thousands to meet adequately the needs of all classes of the Indian community.

There is an article in a recent number of the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, by Sir George Bridwood, on the Eastern significances of colour. Like everything, he writes, it is full of strange lore. He tells us that in India red is the colour of solemn joy, and of sovereign might and right, and of all reverencies, and is always worn by the Hindu women at marriage. It is also the bridal color of China. Yellow is the Hindu colour of domestic and social gladness and festivity, and is also worn at weddings, at least in Western India. Only the Sikhs in India wear blue turbans, and no Hindu will wear a blue turban; and no Hindu, Muslim, or Parsi, will complete the purchase of a sapphire until after he or she has worn it for a year, to test whether meanwhile it brings them weal or woe; which explains why sapphires are comparatively so cheap in India. Yet the Mahratta women habitually go blue robed. A good deal seems to depend on the tint, or on the shade, of the blue. White is the mourning colour of the Hindus. Among the Shiah Muslims in India, red signifies the death of a martyr by bloodshed, and green by poison; and hence green is the colour consecrated to al Hasan, the eldest son of Ali, the cousin-german and adopted son of the Prophet of God, and red to al Husain, his younger son.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The volume of the "Seafield Correspondence" just published by the Scottish History Society gives pleasant glimpses of the bookish side of that trimming politician Lord Seafield, who endorsed the Treaty of union with the remark, "There's the end o' an auld sang." His bookseller seems to have been one Martha Stevenson, of Edinburgh, otherwise unknown to fame, who not only supplied the books he ordered and recommended others, but seems by and by to have crept into the Earl's confidence enough for him to entrust her with a general commission to fend him such of the "choysest new books" as she considered would suit him. The books are creditable to the taste of him who read them. In addition to the solid treatises of Locke and Temple, there are many religious works. There are Sherlock on "Death" and on "Judgment," Norris's "Practical Discourses," King's "Protestants in Ireland" and a "Defence of Episcopacy," while on one occasion the dazzling lure of the complete works of the author of "The Whole Duty of Man" is held out for 30s. While biography is represented by the "Life of the Duke of Lorraine," the Earl's interest in the "elegant" literature of his time is evidenced by the presence in his list of works by Dryden and Rapin, of a volume of "Poetical Recreations" and a "Miscellany of Ingenious Sayings." Even fiction is not absent, for there is a folio edition of "Don Quixote," and the current volume of the "Turkish Spy" was always welcome.

Once when Martha Stevenson was asked to present her account for payment to Sir James Ogilvy, the Earl's brother then in Edinburgh, Sir James refused to pay until a duplicate had been approved by the Earl. It was obviously a simple business precaution, but Martha forthwith wrote her patron protesting her integrity, and declaring that peer of the realm as he was, she did not charge him "one farthing more" than she did the meanest customer who paid her ready money. Taking the good lady's word for it, the accounts she rendered give a good idea of the price of books during the closing decade of the seventeenth century. Temple's "Essays" cost 8s., Rapin's "Comparison of Thucydides and Livy" 3s. 6d., L'Estrange's "Æsop's Fables" £1, "Don Quixote," folio, 17s., Lock's on "Government" 5s. 6d., and on "Education" 4s. 4d. Those prices are wrought out from Scots money, estimating it at one-twelfth the value of English, but the figures would require to be multiplied by three or four to bring them into line with the present purchasing power of money.

The account in which the purchase of L'Estrange's "Æsop" is noted bears the date of August, 1694, so it was probably a copy of the second edition, which was published in that year. If so, we can have an idea of the value which his Lordship got for his coin. It is a folio of 476 pages, bound in the most solid of leather but without a title. It has an engraving of Kneller's portrait of L'Estrange and a frontispiece representing the hunchback Æsop standing among the animals that people his fable and inscribing upon a tablet the legend "Utile Dulci." The contents are equally attractive. Each fable gives rise to a "Reflection," and although the severity of the pamphleteer comes at times curiously into contrast with the grace of the fabulist, L'Estrange himself shines clearly through his moralisings. We see his aristocratic contempt for the multitude and for political preachers, we guess he is no admirer of the glorious Revolution, and the lesson of the Frogs who asked for a King is that "Kings are from God, and it is a Sin, a Folly, and a Madness, to struggle with His Appointments. On the other hand, the pith, the terseness, the colloquial idiom, and the animation of the translations, or rather paraphrases of the fables can be seen only by an example. Here is "A Smith and his Dog": "A Blacksmith took Notice of a Cur he had that would be perpetually Sleeping, so long as his Master was at his Hammer, but whenever he went to Dinner, the Dog would be sure to make One. So he Ask'd the Dog the Reason on't. What's the meaning of it, says he that so long as I'm at the Forge, you are still taking your Nap; but so soon as my Chops begin to Walk, yours must be Walking too for Company. There's a Time to Sleep, says the Dog, and a Time to Wake; and everything is Well done that is done in Due Season. "The book contains many other fables besides those of Æsop—indeed it is said be the most extensive collection of fables in existence. It does not seem to have been reprinted since 1714, but if Mr. Rhys were to detach the Æsop part of the volume and reprint is along with the author's preface it would make a handsome addition to "Everyman's Library."

In Canada, as a correspondent has recently been reminding readers of the "Publishers' Circular," there is a very real office of censorship upon imported books exercised by the Customs Department. The authorities furnish the officials at the various ports with lists of works of which they do not approve, and the officials have power to refuse them admission. How if the Canadians wish to have books sifted for them in this way it is no business of ours, but it does look like laying a very delicate task upon men who have not necessarily any competence for it. The truth is, it is not every Tom, Dick or Harry, nor even your better-trained Thomas Richard, or Henry, who is necessarily qualified to decide whether a book is simply foul or is a serious work in art or morals. There needs a trained aptitude. The theory that "common sense" is all that is necessary is a common one, and that heresy underlies the contention that, just as an accused man an accused book should have the advantage of a trial by jury. Would it be an advantage? For deciding upon a broad question of right and wrong a jury is an admirable expedient. That first one expert should rise up and say all he can on one side of a question, and then that another should rise and say all he can upon the other, and that thereafter the solution should be appealed not to an expert more expert still but to a body of men who may be held to represent perfectly instructed public opinion is admirable. But in pronouncing upon a book, there must be taken into consideration questions of art and tendency with which the average juryman has no conversance. Moreover, the jury would hear mere extracts, and those delivered by an elocutionist. The delivery is an element that cannot be left out of account. Those who have watched popular assemblies know how much may be taken out of words or put into them by a skilful reader. Sheridan said that he could declaim the alphabet in such a way as to make people laugh and cry. No doubt with a little practice he could have declaimed it so as to overwhelm with blushes even a jury of matrons—a great achievement. They would condemn the alphabet not as being "overtly immoral," but as, worse than that, "infinitely suggestive."

The question is sometimes asked whether authors are good men of business, and the answer probably is that they are as good men of business as other people. They or their representatives do make mistakes, however. Thus one may sell his rights for the British Empire to a London publisher and his American and Canadian rights to an American house, with the result that two competing editions, each copyright, are put upon the Canadian market. There have been cases of this sort recently, and although the publishers have been able to come to an amicable settlement without bringing the matter into court, one of the two must be a loser. Evidently the root of the trouble is that someone has sold the same thing twice over.

A new recruits has just joined the London publishers in Mr. Herbert Jenkins, who for more than ten years was manager for Mr. John Lane. He has written, too. His "Life of George Borrow," which Mr. Murray published in the spring, has been well spoken of, and he is a Blake enthusiast and researcher. It was he who discovered the State papers relating to the poet's trial for high treason, and located his grave in Bunhill Fields Cemetery. Allies of Mr. Jenkins in his publishing venture are Sir George Chubb and Mr. Alex. W. Hill, a son of Dr. Alex. Hill, sometime Master of Downing and chairman of Girton. The new firm is to be known as Herbert Jenkins, Limited, and to dwell at Arundel Place, off the Haymarket, where bookmen have lived before now.

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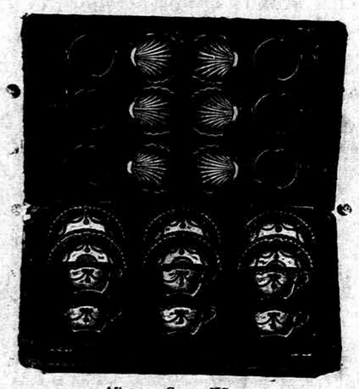

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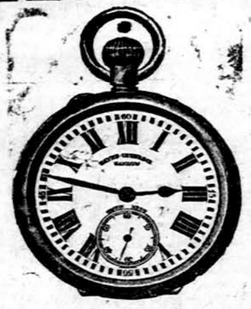

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